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For Zion's Herald.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. Now that the protracted agony of our bloody and desperate civil war is over, a tendency is felt very extensively, to settle down again as speedily as possible into a condition of quietude and self-satisfaction. We are not only disposed to grant an easy pardon to all, or nearly all, the guilty chiefs of the late rebellion, to resume interrupted commercial and social relations with the Southern people, and to recognize and aid in their religious re-establishment, but also to avoid any stern enforcement of the solemn claims of justice and mercy. Both in Church and State, we see in unexpected quarters an inclination to deferthe exaction of those conditions upon which alone a pacification can ever become hearty and permanent. It is judged that, slavery being abolished, all the evils which grew out of, and were dependent upon that pernicious system, will necessarily perish, and that the entire South will rapidly and inevitably as-

sume the essential character of the elder free States.

It is evident, too, that for the most part, we are in-

terested in the restoration of civil and social prosperity only to those whose guilty political action or inaction, whose devotion to warlike duties, and whose stubborn hatred of the Union, have been the fatal spring of our public woes. Nothing is clearer than still if some should not delight to torture their sensithat the South, while accepting the results of the war with a kind of gloomy and hopeless sincerity, seeks in her submission to secure the benefits of peace for herself rather than to comprehend and fulfill life will be revolutionized, their industry re-organthe duties which the changed condition of things imfrom any purpose to render the benefits of law equal, changes in a year, perhaps not even in a generation. and the blessings of education common, to all her sons. The negro whom she had in her former pride scourged and chained, she would now, even in her weakness, spurn and expel. If this may not be, then she will circumscribe his opportunities, and through the political and moral debasement which will ensue, him as incapable, and villify him as unworthy of the great boon of liberty. She must either We must, also, deliver the whites from the results of lowly race, and confess that her political action, so far as it has been inspired by the slaveholding spirit,

manhood and the capacity for prosperous citizenship. politicians who assume and repeat with apparently earnest conviction that the validity of the edict of emancipation must be tested in the Supreme Court, and may perhaps, or even probably, be there denied. but likewise from the speeches and deeds of those who ism. The very men who have been selected by President Johnson to inaugurate bis reconstruction scheme, manifestly evince this ungracious spirit. fill all places of civil trust and power with foes to white man possesses. the colored people, and that they may have freer scope | This is the point where we shall meet the greatest military from their borders. These parties have only must permit in order to secure the restoration of covbestow upon them now, or ever, the rights of citizenwhite man's government, and plume themselves upon their exclusive right and superior ability to manage tional reputation has lately asserted in private, that the life of a northern teacher or missionary in the South is safe only where the Federal bayonet still

John Brown under, color of law. They are beaten in battle, not convinced in mind: and their lawless elements, always large and powerful, have become and defeat. They are likely to renew their former opinion aright. methods of intimidation and violence. Fortunately all this has become apparent before the assembling of that Congress upon which the responsibility devolves of deciding the terms upon which re- The darker ages of the world are past; volted States may resume their place and functions Let faith and hope expand, with vision vast in the Union. Every Congressman ought to sacredly ask himself what is the duty he owes to his race and country in the presence of such facts. Were this honestly done, there would be little danger of trouble. We suppose that nobody will think it very slanderous to say that American politicians think more frequently of the people than of God, of popularity than of duty. They will be more likely to ask what policy will carry the country in the next general election than what will abide the scrutiny of the And war's dread thunders shake earth's realms afar. day of judgment. Senators will be more earnest in consulting the Urim and Thummim of the newspaper and periodical press than the oracles of revelation and principle, in order to shape their public conduct.

gleams in authority.

These facts being undoubted, the question arises at once and imperatively? What is the duty of the hour? The answer to this question was given by Senator Sumner in his late speech at Worcester, in a single phrase, Security for the future. Upon this we must insist. Justice to ourselvs requires and tolerates nothing less. For four long years our brave citizens went forth to meet the various and terrible fortunes of war. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts, friends, and children, in their sad but proud bereavement, watch our returning regiments as they file through our streets with flaunting standards and swelling music, only to sigh,

" Fitter may others greet the living, I, with uncovered head, Salute the sacred dead

Who went and who return not. Of those that have returned, thousands, though honored in their pain, must pay with a crippled life and hastened death for our hard won triumph. Every and every iron shod crutch that hobbles along the street grumbles out, insist upon security for the future. Our national debt is enormous, and the tax collector as punctual as he is polite. Whatever we eat, wear, buy, sell, bequeath, inherit, or earn, is heavily taxed year's bird nests are of life. But shall all this be in occasioning a catastrophe wherein you exclaim, vain? Every time we may pay a tax bill, we say in-

wardly, give us security for the future. we have not been the only or chief sufferers

when Lee confessed himself conquered. Then they down amid the throng. "Is that Mr. Hatfield?" in- | in an "unknown" tongue. I used to hear one good have to endure the bitter sense of defeat. It is not the deed of a brave, much less of a magnanimous and Christian man to taunt them with their misdeeds and sting them with reproaches in their piteous humiliation. The public press and officers of the government should show a kindly spirit and use forbearing language to those against whom the fortune of war has gone. They must bear the ignominy of seeing those who lent money to the Confederacy go, as they amply deserve to go, unpaid and unpitied. It will be strange if they are not reproached for bad faith by English sympathizers who were themselves but poor prophets of political events, and unwise investers in now worthless bonds. And while foreign witlings, wanting the cunning sarcasm, though possessed the disappointed hope and raging anger of Sydney Smith, shall be pouring out the vials of their wrath on a defunct Confederacy, the late upholders thereof will be helping to pay the cost of their own salutary chastisement. The hardest thing a schoolboy ever does-we speak from memory-is to cut and bring the tough witch-hazel to whose swindging music he keeps up an enforced quadrille, full of fantastic twitches and starts. It would be strange, indeed, if they were not sensitive to such things, and stranger

Their domestic prejudices and habits have endured and must still endure severe shocks. Their social ized; and all this against their choice. They will poses. The South accepts the perpetuity of our civil not, perhaps we should even say they cannot, lay institutions as a decree of Providence, but she is far aside their prejudices and accept these inexorable And what has brought these humiliations upon them? Abolition madness! they cry. The civilized world responds, their own sinful devotion to the great social crime of slavery. Now, we must, in simple fidelity to the cause of Christ, feed, teach, clothe, preach to, and stand by the poor freedmen in all the trials which attend their transition from bondage to liberty. heartily repent of her whole past bearing toward that their own blindness. In mercy as well as justice to them, we must insist that they shall not oppress those whom Providence has decreed in illustration of its has been a monstrous mistake, or deny the existence own august ordination of the essential oneness of in her former bondmen of the qualities of noble mankind, should share with themselves one land and one destiny. Though now they may be furious at our That she will pursue the latter and baser course is discharge of this sacred obligation, when the slow already clear. This is evident, not only from the years have made them wise, they will reverence our tone of Southern papers and the speeches of local valiant piety. If not they, their sons will build the tombs of the prophets whom they stone.

As for that unhappy race whose sufferings in the slave ship and the house of bondage are the foulest record of our age, the most utter blot on our boasted civilization, and the darkest stain upon our imperfect best represent the present spirit of Southern union- | Christianity, simple justice is our first duty to them. To teach them, to clothe them, to show them the deeds of mercy is well enough, but before all these charities, and in order that they may have any real They call together a company of men, formerly worth to them, we must insist upon the recognition rebels, but now office seekers like themselves, who of their right to the enjoyment of every civil, religfirst declare slavery abolished, and then proceed to lious, and social privilege and immunity which the

should accordingly insist with the most urgent veh done for their slaves what they have judged they mence. This is the hour when victory is still a lingering possibility. If through the pulpit, the press, eted privileges to themselves. Not only have they and on the platform, we shall insist upon this justice not hinted a purpose to give them lands upon favora- to our whole land, we may find the next Congress ble terms, to promote their education and piety, and strong enough to repel all degrading and deceitful ompromise. Things are not so favorable as we could ship, but they avow their design to execute none of wish. Senators Doolittle and Trumbull grope blindly these sacred obligations. They assert that this is a amidst the flashing light in which God reveals to the nation the sublime opportunity to redeem itself in his sight. New York Republicanism dares not look this the concerns of their own section. A man of na- question fairly in the face, and Ohio gives the emancipated race no hope of her championship. Connecticut has already betraved her craven spirit by surrendering to the dominion of prejudices completely unworthy of her historic renown. If this unhappy, nay, guilty unfaithfulness continues, then the struggle drove Judge Hoar from Charleston, sent Bishop for equal rights, for the re-adoption of the principles Janes out of Texas, and hung Bewley without, and of the Declaration of Independence in our national councils, must be renewed and continued, until their triumph shall finally and fully dawn. In the mean time let good men pray for the best, use every means still more so through the natural influence of war to arouse the public conscience, and mould popular

> THE WORLD PROGRESSIVE. To catch the summits of the future years, Where justice smiles and endless peace appears No more in fear fond science holds its shrine; Along the lands its fadeless glories shine; Art spreads its reign o'er regions rude and wild, Unnumbered eyes gaze where its ray has smiled Before the morning flees barbaric night, And truth's broad banners flash the heaven-born light-But crime still reigns, still vice wild revel holds, Binding its victims with its subtle folds; Like earthquakes rolled on subterranean car-But brighter yet the coming years shall bring Joy to the nations with unshadowed wing. Then toil with patience, and await the day When peace shall brighten with unclouded ray-The lightning's bolt but purifies the air: A radiant bow the wildest tempests bear; Fierce is the strife where ancient wrongs expire And fast and far thunders its chainless wheel While in its course the hosts of evil reel;

> > For Zion's Herald

Onward through clouds it holds its destined way

To the broad sunshine of earth's brighter day!

LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST. Chicago — Hatfield — Evanston — Raymond — Mrs

Dempster-Marcy-Kidder-Bugbee-Lake Shore -Colleges-Jerusalem. MR. EDITOR:-The time seemed to have hardly

come, in my last vacation, to visit New England again, and I concluded to satisfy myself with a brief excursion to Chicago. The ride thither from Jacksonville is almost exactly the distance from Boston to New empty sleeve that dangles in the wind snaps out, York, and a part of a day, of course, was sufficient for the passage.

Chicago needs no description from me. With the exception of a few principal streets, it wears all the aspect of a great city at loose ends. Owing to the vast and unfinished undulating of elevation, for sevto furnish a sufficient public revenue. We are so far eral feet, the grade of the city foundations, the buildfrom complaining of this that we rather count it our ings and sidewalks in numberless instances are at odds eminent privilege to be taxed for such ends. When -the latter having taken an ascent, while the buildour revenue officer—the very model of a gracious ings seem not in haste to follow. At the same time functionary-presents his claim in his blandest man- the elevation of the sidewalks is "regularly irreguner, we feel it one of the duties of a patriot to pay lar," here a division having been uplifted, and there the demand as though it was unlooked for kindness another division remaining in its original state of hu in the government to take our meagre contribution. miliation, while the transit from the one plane to the One really wishes he had more worldly goods—of other is by stairs and inclined planes; and woe to the course in order that the income tax might be greater. poor stranger who essays an evening walk amid these This, too, is the spirit of all citizens, except last-year "ups and downs," and along the loose planks withal hunkers whose heads are as void of sense as last with here and there one missing from its place, and

It was of a Saturday evening that I entered th city, and the Sabbath found me, in company with a in this unprecedented rebellion. The brave South- friend, in the Methodist Church on Wabash Avenue rons have endured and sacrificed proportionally much more than ourselves. They were at the end of their there to worship, and the services had already com-

ster, and with his response I was well contented. indicative of strength. His plan of discourse is simple, luminous and comprehensive, and his points well and strongly sustained, being enforced often with some pertinent and striking illustration, and presented in a style invariably pure, perspicuous and forcible. You hear nothing futile, nothing that does lish language as willst. not tell-all is sober, appropriate, weighty. He manner, with a voice lear and musical-never too low and never boisterous, and heard in every word through the entire asmbly. The double gesture he uses but rarely; but his right hand and arm are scarcely ever at rest, enforcing with movements as natural and spontaneous as they are strong and decided, the weighty sentithe Rible, its influences and claims; and as I listened I felt to hear that one preaching was worth more than all my journey to Chicago, and I could not but able preachers passes away, the "Lord of the harvest" continue it till his coming.

A Methodist pilgrim who reaches Chicago must needs call at Evanston, a dozen miles north. The ears soon brought me there, and whom should I first ask for but Miner Raymond? I soon found him at intenance as he confronted all unexpectedly his and sincerely I was welcomed within those doors. where father and mother and children gave to me heir cordial greetings. It cheered me to ascertain that they all seemed well contented with their new nome, and the Doctor seems to contemplate the new and important sphere on which he has entered with much interest and calm pleasure. His legion of friends in the East will entertain no doubt of his success, and it is probable that the arrangement which places Raynond in his new position, was as suitable and fortuunate as could possibly have been made. It is true many of us would have rejoiced to have him among the bishops, but the time for this seems to be not yet

It was a day of beauty, that day at Evanston, and my friend and I were soon sauntering abroad to greet the pleasant scenery of that paradise by the lake, and to look in upon remembered ones that had come to live amid those spreading trees. We first bailed the ever good and faithful wife of the indomitable and amented Dempster. The lapse of years, with her, He shapes half the phases and turns of our life, prevented recognition until I uncovered myself before er, and then she called my name and welcomed me, her sorrow, as the friend and former associate of er sainted husband. His grave is near by, and in view from her windows, and though bearing herself with composure and resignation, she deeply impressed me as being one of the "widows indeed." O, our Father! pity us, thy bereaved children, some of whose beautiful ones thou hast taken from our sight, and hast led on for us the "days of darkness," whereportrait of Dempster. His features and aspect were here, but I could not help remarking that in his later years he had been growing old, and there seemed to e indications that I had not observed in former years hat this huge laborer was also a sufferer.

We glanced at the Institute building about to give place to one more appropriate and permanent, and then looked in upon Prof. Marcy and his pleasant lady, both of whom were of that class of my forme oupils on whose bright memory not the slightest hadow ever lingers. Marcy, as well as Raynond, has all the seeming of having lighted down nost fortunately in his flight from beautiful Wilbraham owards the setting sun; and it struck me curiously that those two who had been so long and so pleasant v associated at the Academy, should so soon gree ach other again as neighbors, and perhaps for a . life ong career, on that distant shore,

We sought to salute Dr. Kidder, but he was away Kidder seems another "right man in the right place," and his reputation in the West comports well with his earnest and successful career in New York. He seems to be marked by much the same unwearied and absorbing zeal that burned, an undving flame, in the breast of Dempster. We looked in upon the genial and gentlemanly Bugbee, of the Ladies' College, and rejoiced at its pleasant prospects with a lo-cation so attractive and a President so competent

The prospective locality of the Northwestern Uni versity and of the Biblical Institute is singularly beautiful. It comprises an extensive natural park of venerable and graceful forest trees, nearly level and entirely cleaned of underwood or bushes. The park may be about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide, and borders directly upon the lake shore. In the midst of these trees, and at a suitable distance from each other, will shortly rise ern Church. the walls of the two institutions; and the future student, as he lifts his eyes from his books and glances through the lattice, will bail the inland sea glistening through those ample trees, while the murmuring of those waters as they beat upon the shore will waft its sombre music amid those classic halls and academic haunts and shadows evermore.

Joy to the student boy growing up and studying for greatness in this mighty West! Joy, too, to the Professor glorying in his work and in his college, flourishing amid the vastitude of the prairie landscape, or towering up a monument of beauty on the shore of the far-reaching lake! But alas for me! In my foolishness it is difficult for me, along this prodigious West, to make anything look exactly and positively right. As I stood with Raymond beneath those splendid trees. I thought I had seen more beautiful groves away toward the rising sun; and as we looked afar over the outstretched waters of that lake, with here and there a sail reposing upon its bosom, and beyond whose great expanse no sign of land appeared, it was not for me the old blessed ocean, and I could not but miss the spreading beach and curious shells, and towering rocks and mighty billows rolling ashore and inging "the everlasting bass in Nature's anthem." So it is with me wherever I go roaming along this pendous valley. I know the advantages and exgel women, and beautiful maidens, such ones abound ere as truly as elsewhere. Also, in the West, while have seen the deepest adversity, I have received the greatest prosperity of my life. Yet I cannot "forget thee, O Jerusalem," the land of my birth and the

ome of my heart! Jacksonville, Ill., September, 1865.

HOW TO PRAY Many things may combine to constitute a model rayer meeting, but one thing is needful and essenial, and that is, to know how to pray. This knowledge always important, but specially so just now when ne spirit of awakening so very extensively prevails. The importance of conducting the prayer meeting in the most successful manner will appear to all who reember that that is the birthplace of the great ma-

quired I of a near neighbor, as I glanced at the min- brother invariably say in his vestry prayer, " Our Father who art, is, in heaven." Another, "O Lord, Hatfield impressed me as well nigh a model preach- we thank thee that thou hast lengthened out the er. He puts on no airs-presents to the eye or ear | brittle thread of our existence." Another, "O Lord, nothing offensive. His elecution, while perfect, is willst thou open some kind window in heaven," &c. artless and facile, his demeanor sedate, sincere, and This latter expression is on many accounts objectionable, but specially because he who uses it prays in an unknown tongue. The irregular form of the verb will-wilt-is the common and therefore the best form; the regular form-willest-would in one sense be admissable, but there is no such word in the Eng-

Above all things avoid verbiage and prolixity, which are worse than anything yet mentioned. The most common way of killing a prayer meeting is to pray it to death. Instead of exhorting the meeting negatively and letting time run to waste, kneel down and pray from one to two minutes, no more, for the gift of the Holy Spirit and the tongue of fire. Repeat this remedy as often as the case may require, and ments of the discourse. The subject of the day was you will find it a catholicon for that disease at all events. Except at the opening of the meeting, no one should ordinarily pray longer than three minutes. Half of that time would be far better. Not only shun rejoice at being reminded that as one generation of verbiage, but avoid vain repetitions of your own thoughts and words, and of others' also. Pray, if you unfailingly continues the "succession"-ay, and will wish, for the blessing of God, in the form that may seem most necessary to you, upon every one present but don't pray for everything you can think of, in the

vestry prayer meeting. You might as well pray (as I remember of hearing one brother,) for Sodom and Gomorrah. It requires the pleasant parsonage, and was curious to watch his much less faith for a Universalist to believe that all will be saved, than to believe for the salvation of his one soul. poor old friend. It is needless to tell how heartily Just so those who pray in our vestries for the "conversion of a world lying in wickedness," have not faith to pray for the regeneration of a companion, friend or neighbor! Do not be in haste about the conversion of the world till those of your own family and acquaintance are saved. One going shopping on Washington Street would not enter a large store and ask for everything in general and nothing in particular unless a lunatic; so let us fix upon something definite, before going to God's storehouse of blessings, and then ask in faith for that very thing needed, and if we rightly ask we shall receive, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

For Zion's Herald,

SELF-CONCEIT.

potent enchanter is old Self-Conceit: His magic is always in vogue; It needs the light touch of his wand to complete Both the bluff, houest man, and the rogue.

He tempers our joy and our woe; Half the sunshine of peace, all the darkness of strife To his lofty pretensions we owe.

He laughs at the floods and the fire That harmlessly fall on his impudent head, And only exalt it the higher.

You may kill the rank thistles on yonder green plat, The tough weeds that whiten the plain, But old Self-Conceit has the lives of a cat,

Our friends and our foes, the old and the new Alike do his lineaments wear; Our mirror presents all his features to view. But we see not the rude portrait there.

We are blind for ourselves, but our eyesight is keen To measure another's vain pride,—
Ah, we never shall know what strange follies are see By our friends on the opposite side ! MRS. H. C. GARDNER

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM BULGARIA UNION OF THE GREEK AND ANGLICAN CHURCHES

MR. EDITOR :- Having seen that some of our church papers make mention of a proposed union be tween the Church of England and the Greek Church, I came to think that it might interest you to hear what the Greek Church thinks about it; and as I find an article on that point in a St. Petersburg Russian paper called " Son of the Fatherland," I will give the contents of it : so much the more as according to it not England but America is said to be the land of the origin of this proposed union.

Referring to the proposition made by the Anglo-American Church, and published in a former number, the editor says that none of the former attempts have been of such a dimension as this latest one appears to be already; for the movement which has (as it is known) originated in America, has already extended over to England, and awakened the question, " Wha is the cause of such a power in this new movement? To this Mr. Osinin answers as follows: "The true reason of the rapid spread of this movement in America and England is partly found in the general exertion of the Western Christians for a union of churches, and partly in the confused acquaintance of the Anglo-Americans with the orthodoxy of the East-

"We say in the general exertion for the union of churches; for there was hardly a time in which the Western Christian world has felt its unnormal condition in regard to its ecclesiastical separation so much as at present. Face to face with the constant pretensions of Romanism from one side, and the sucessful propaganda of the newest infidelity from the other, the Protestant communities seek support in a closer ecclesiastical union for the better opposition to their common enemies. The recently organized Evangelical Union 'among the Lutherans and Reormed, the 'Protestant Union,' and all the other organizations of the kind which have come into exist

ence on Protestant soil, prove the object clearly. "Perfectly similar phenomena are met in the R man Catholic world; for, notwithstanding all the recent and generally known Papal intolerations and self-confidence, many members of the Latin Church cannot but feel that with the gradual falling of the temporal power, and in the face of the demand civilization and progress, the Papal edifice of the middle ages is powerfully shaken. For this reason the Church of Rome, also, is seeking new support, in accordance with its spirit in the renewed propaganda

in the East, as also among the Protestants. " These general efforts in the West, for the unio stupendous valley. I know the advantages and excellences of the country, and appreciate them well. I know especially that if anywhere on earth there are good and excellent ministers, and good men and angel women, and beautiful maidens, such ones abound get women. as also the more lively and powerful but still partial acquaintance of many Anglicans with our orthogonal church, demands this.

"For the consideration of the question regards the possibility of a union with us; and for the advancenent of exertions to that end, the American congregation has instituted a so-called 'Greeko-Ri Committee,' of which Mr. Young, the secretary, has been the last year in Russia. Under the influe this committee were issued in America a number of articles which are to point out the way of an approach and union with our church. This committee has also opened a correspondence with England, where, on the beginning of the known Puseyism, these endeavor have found favorable ground for their utmost development. The past year there was formed in Englan so-called 'Eastern Church Association,' which speedily gained in its number of members; and at accounces in men, money, and the material of war, menced when we, unmoticed and unknown, sat typed paragraphs, hackneyed phrases, and praying and in part by the means of a new periodical. Among

the numerous members of this Association are many highly influential men as (for instance, Lord Glentworth) clergymen and laymen more or less known by thine hand. His hand has hold of thine.

Hast thou ever considered, O my soul, that it is not the thing of the rising tempests, and the lightning of the stiff-collared coat, and to the Foundry Church. But we may return to the full possession of that hearty, joyous, ever active religion that constituted our fathers a power in the world. But in this we cannot be so singular and alone as they were.

The stiff-collared coat, and to the Foundry Church in the hearty, joyous, ever active religion that constituted our fathers a power in the world. But in this we cannot be so singular and alone as they were. earest representatives of the Eastern Church, also participate in the business of the Association." From the debates of these meetings Mr. Osinin

ays down the following points and remarks: "1. The foundation of all these exertions is the oinion that the Eastern and the Anglo-American rehes, in point of purity and dignity, form two equal branches of the one, holy, euchumenical coun-

l and apostolic church. 2. The object of this movement is to lead all the embers of the Anglo-American Church to the reognizance of the opinions of the orthodox Eastern Church, and those of this church to the recognizance

of the Anglo American as equally orthodox. 3. That this might be attained, it is necessary t rictly distinguish between the existing mar s of the rthodox church and those things which are the fruits of local development, and therefore cannot be bindng to all parts of the universal church.

4. On the ground of such distinction, every thought that the Anglo-Americans should become members of the Greeko-Russian Church, or that the local partic ularities of the Anglo-American Church should be laid upon the Eastern Christians, must be put aside The general union of the two churches must be unded on the ancient universal conditions of church mity, and harmoniously unite with the liberty of local hurches, so far as this liberty, considering the condiion of general unity, is possible.

5. To define the conditions of universal unity, it is ecessary to turn to the example of the ancient Chrisian church, which, notwithstanding its consisting of many churches independent of each other, was one and indivisible, although varying not only in regard to rites, but also in the character of dogmatical devel-

6. The agreement and expression of general unity n the ancient indivisible church of Christ were: oncerning doctrines of faith, the Nicine-Constantioplean creed; concerning church practice, lawful piscopacy, retaining the grace of priesthood, and by t the grace of justification, founded on uninterrupted postolic succession. In these two points lie, even o-day, the conditions of the internal connection of the true, universal church of Christ.

7. The Roman Church has unlawfully added to the ymbol of faith the filioque, and thereby broke its ternal connection with the ancient church of Christ. With the unlawful elevation of the Papal power, the Roman Church diminished the signification of episcopacy instituted by God, and thereby turned from the

8. In regard to faith (symbol) and grace, (lawful priesthood) the Eastern Church is a true branch of the ancient orthodox and apostolic church. As such a branch the Anglo-American Church ought also to be recognized, for it retained a true episcopacy, and ppinion, contrary to the teachings of the General Coun-

its symbol this unaccountable addition of Rome. 9. The teachings of the ancient general councils being similar to the symbol of faith expressed, delivered, and believed by the whole church, has this day for all the local churches a binding power.

10. The Thirty-nine Articles of faith accepted in England served, and do partly at present serve, as an expression of a particular or local church, and in no respect can they be considered equal to the general œcumenical form of faith. *

11. The same must be said concerning the later ogmatical forms of faith in the Eastern Church, for ney originated in a period following the occumenical uncil, and were not accepted by all the ancient

12. For the speedy and successful reunion with the God warm prayers. Furthermore, Mr. Osinin says that the Anglican

Association has issued a special form of prayer for the eneral use of those who sympathize with this renion. Strong as this in America-originated religous movement may appear, it will, according to the pointion of Mr. Osinin, hardly lead to serious results. He says: " As far as can be judged from the proeedings, it is hard to expect that a complete union of the Eastern and Anglican Church will result from this movement; to reach this in the highest degree desirable end, it is necessary that the Anglo-Amerians, while continually revealing and explaining questions regarding this matter, should themselves become a great deal more recognized with the orthodox truth, and with it reject those insufficiencies of their church organization with which the spirit of the orthodox church is irreconcilable. Without a true inward unity a communion of churches is impossible, and it is in the precise definition of the conditions of unity where all the difficulty of the question lies."

P. S. Dear Brother:—I am happy to say, that since you were kind enough to publish my letter in the beloved Herald of June 14th, at least one brother, a Christian friend and consul of the United States in Germany, furnishes me the Northwestern Christian Advocate and the Guide to Holiness, and I assure you that we are very thankful for them.

You have no doubt heard of the havoc the cholera has made in Alexandria, Smyrna, and many other uestions regarding this matter, should themselve

as made in Alexandria, Smyrna, and many other places thereabout, and that it reached Constantinople, where it has raged for the past six weeks, and carried off its tens of thousands of the inhabitants; it spread from there along the coast of the Black Sea, and reached the borders of the Danube about five weeks ago. Our own town was visited about that time, but ery strict sanitary measures having been taken by he local authority, and many of the wealthier inhabtants having fled to the villages, the effects were not o destructive as if these precautions had not been aken. The official report mentions only 115 mortal cases during the first four weeks from its appearance; and we are happy to say that it is nearly over at Fultcha, as also at Constantinople; and so far as myself and all the members of the mission here, and so far as I this day know, also Bro. Long and his family, are preserved in life and health, for which not only we, but we believe also the church at home, will F. W. FLOCKEN. Tultcha, Bulgaria, Sept. 16th, 1865.

In the fall of the symbolical authority of the Thirty-nin articles of the Anglican creed, or, in other words, in the cor-cetion of them so as to conform to the original true catholic reed, consists the main condition of a union for the Anglican nd therefore the orthodox church cannot enter into any ou

I WILL TRUST.

Lead me. O blessed Guide, through what rugged aths thou wilt, since it is thine hand that leadeth ne, and since wherever thou biddest me walk, there hon must of necessity be also. Comfort thyself, O my trembling soul, and bestow thyself securely in the lefts of the living Rock, and drink therefrom of its weet waters; eat of the honey that continually drop-

thy poor trembling hand holding Christ, but his eternal hand of strength that holds thee which maketh thee sure? Yield thyself unto him, and think not, anxiously, of what thou mayest have to overcome, for he hath said he performeth all things for thee; and the storm that thou fearest can never harmfully reach thee if thou wilt but hide thyself in him. Thus thou wilt find a sweet quietness, and the breaking of the winds without will be but as an empty noise that maketh for thee no trouble. Chelsea, Mass.

> CHRIST'S SYMPATHY. While the storm was fiercely blowing, While the sea was wildly flowing Angry wind and angry billow Only rocked the Saviour's pillow; Jesus slept

But when sudden grief was rending Human hearts in sorrow bending— When he saw the sisters weeping Where their brother's form was alceping, "Jesus wept."

For Zion's Herald.

THE CONCORD BIBLICAL INSTITUTE " MR. EDITOR :- Our legal title is too long and ersome. I therefore use the title adopted in parlance. This title has come into use properly enough, to distinguish our institution from that at Evanston. And now that I am on the subject of title, I would take the liberty to say I do hope that the combined wisdom of our Trustees will find a better one than the one we now have. I never could fancy the term "Institute." On the reorganization of our school I hope our Trustees will abolish at least that word out of our title. I like "Theological Seminary" or "Divinity College" vastly better than "Biblical Institute." This name was chosen, I suppose, out of deference to the old prejudices which ome of our fathers held.

It seems to fall to my lot, willingly or unwillingly, o be a sort of chronicler of the Biblical Institute. I resigned this office a number of years ago, and thought my resignation was final; but it seems that I have no cessor as yet, and I know that we have greatly suffered in consequence. Such an institution as ours, dependent on the annual contributions of our people, cannot live unless we live in the popular understanding and the popular heart; and in order that the people may be interested in us we must keep them informed about all our affairs. While we pray, Aaron and Hur must hold up our hands, or the battle

will go against us. I have found in former years that my humble records in your paper had a good effect. Our people evidently were interested to know about their Prophet School, and were pleased to read any judicious and reliable communications from it. This I happen to have the means of knowing from many blessed does not unite with the word filioque, any heretical answers. A regular stream of motherly and sisterly gifts, and sometimes even a princely gift came pourils, (for by the filioque she understands the temporal ing in upon us, designed to warm or feed or clothe outgoing of the Holy Ghost from the Son for the parthings came not in stinted measure, but by the box less, the Anglo-American Church ought to expel from and bushel. The poor gave of their penury, and the rich of their abundance; especially the poor gave. I knew many of these precious gifts came from the

poor; and feeble and delicate hands made them. They were offerings of a sublime faith and a pure Christian devotion. They clearly indicated also an appreciation of the value and power of sacred learnng, and of a cultivated ministry. While beholding such gifts of our Dorcases and Lydias, I knew that the Biblical Institute would live, ought to live, and must live. The faith of the professors and students was mightily strengthened by such evidences of affection and interest on the part of our people, and we silently vowed that we would struggle on. Well, I was about to say I ceased to write, and the stream ceased to flow. I thought I had done enough of this Eastern Church there ought to be daily sent up to work; at least I had done my part, and my object was gained. To this day we are living on the thoughtful furnishings of those early years. Glorious results have come to pass : I cannot tell them in this letter, but with the Editor's permission will do so in some subse opent communication, as I may have time and strength o write them. Yours truly,

STEPHEN M. VAIL.

NEW TRIAL OF CHRISTIANITY.

Let us not disguise the gravity of this new trial of Christianity. In some respects it is the most serious crisis that our faith has ever known. To intelligent, and especially to studious Christians, it is, perhaps, the most perilous ordeal that ever tried the personal faith of the church. Christianity has never been with-

felt generally, it can be mastered only by the few who have scientific competence to investigate its scientific logic. But the strongest security of Christianity is in the religious consciousness of its followers, and this may be as profound in the illiterate as in the cultivated. There is in this moral consciousness an inestimable and a legitimate wisdom, a wonderful discernment, we might almost say, intuition. Schleiermacher founded upon it the reaction against German Rationalism, which has saved from utter infidelity the Protestantism of Europe. The Meth-German Rationalism, which has saved from utter in-fidelity the Protestantism of Europe. The Meth-odist movement was founded by Wesley in the same great moral force. It is the basis of Guizot's high argument. The devout soul feels the legitimateness, the truthfulness of its spiritual life; it knows that to be contrite for sin, to be "meek and lowly in heart," to be pure and natient, and truthful, and charitable. be contrite for sin, to be "meek and lowly in heart,"
to be pure, and patient, and truthful, and charitable,
to "watch and pray," to walk humbly, do justly,
love mercy, and to keep itself "unspotted from the
world," is assuredly right; and it finds, moreover,
that in order to do so it must live by "faith on the
Son of God." Its spiritual life thus spontaneously
leads into all essential truth, be it dogmatic or ethiit is divinely wise.

Let then all good men who are troubled by the

Let then all good men who are troubled by the "religious questions of the day" find here their refuge; they cannot be fatally endangered here. Let them "perfect holiness in the fear of God," for this is the highest significance of their religion, and with his will certainly coexist all essential ortho tins will certainly coexist all essential orthodoxy, and from it will assuredly come a safe death and eternal life. And let all skeptics know that they can never shake away the foundations of Christianity till they can shake away this religious consciousness, this foundation of the moral world.—Dr. Stevens, in Methodist Quarterly Review.

For her Sabbath Israel had a "preparation" of a w hours; and for our great Centennial Sabbath of 1866, we have a preparation yet of a few months.
Our first century of American Methodism draws near

sed be the name of our God, we are surn Blessed be the name of our God, we are surrounded with the goodly hosts of our sister denominations, who are very difficult to surpass in labors of Christian faith and love. And, second, we would that in accordance with the resolutions of our Bishops, our centennial year could be marked by a reunion of the different fragments of American Methodism. Especially would we rejoice in the return of that church cially would we rejoice in the return of that church, the Wesleyan, who seceded from us rather than make our concessions to the Southern slave-power. We honor and love those men. Their secession, as we believe, saved our church in 1844 6 bonor and love those men. Their secession, as we believe, saved our church in 1844 from accepting a slaveholding bishop. They, bonorably to themselves, left the church for the church's good; and for that same church's good we trust that they will return, with a full triumphant welcome. Never in such a crisis may the church want those who will desert her ranks and frighten her soul from bowing her knee to Baal. Third, very wisely our Centennary Committee have recognized that our educational department stands most in need of a great revival effort. The record of our laymen in that branch of enterprise is not bril-liant. It is much that the liberality of the church shall be concentrated upon this object for one great year. It is more that her heart is brought to feel upon this subject at this historical point. And if she can reflect concentratedly, so as to yield less to local and meditate more upon great connectional points, we may yet recover from some great errors, and attain some great monumental results. In regard to colleges we need a new spirit and purp se, not to project new foundations so much as to finish the old. There, for instance, is Middletown, with a beautiful ocation, a splendid beginning, and a most honorable quarter of a century of history, living and working by the church's neglect. We would hope not to hear any more transcendentalisms about a college on the Hudson or on Manhattan Island, until the University of Fisk and Olin is endowed with a million. And, lastly, while war has been a strange instructor of our people in deeds of lavish benevolent liberality, peace sion or business staguation, but with a positive pros-perity and a rich augury that render liberality a nat-ural and hearty process. Our laymen will, we have not the slightest doubt, come forth with a thank offer-ing to lay upon the altars of the church, that will ully demonstrate that the church will be safe and prosperous so far as its interests are committed to their hands. We venture the prediction that they will roll out a total which will stand among the many surprises that our history has furnished to the world. We will thereupon gird ourselves afresh, and in the name of God put on new strength and take up our line of march toward that next centennial, at which not we, out our children's children, shall testify what furthe bath God wrought, and call to mind the sayings and doings of their fathers.—Dr. Whedon, in Methodist Quarterly Review.

THE MINIMUM CHRISTIAN.

The Minimum Christian! And who is he? The Christian who is going to heaven at the cheapest rate possible. The Christian who intends to get all of the world he can, and not meet the worldling's doom. The Christian who aims to have as little religion as he can without lacking it altogether.

The minimum goes to church in the morning, and in the afternoon also, unless it rains, or is too warm, or too cold, or he is sleepy, or has headache from eating too much dinner. He listens most respectfully to the preacher, and joins in prayer and praise.

He applies the truth very sensibly sometimes to himself, oftener to his neighbors.

The minimum Christian is very friendly to all good works. He wisbes them well, but it is not in his he looks upon as an admirable institution, especially for the neglected and ignorant. It is not convenient, however, for him to take a class. His business arrangements are so pressing during the week, that he needs Sabbath as a day of rest—nor does he think himself qualified to act as a teacher. There are so many persons better prepared for this important duty that he must beg to be excused; still, he will do it if h that he must beg to be excused; still, he will do it if he must. He is in favor of visiting the poor; but he has no time to take part in those labors of love. He is very friendly to home and forgiven missions, and gives his "mite." He thinks there are "too many appeals," but he gives, if not enough to save his reputation, pretty near it—at all events he aims at it.

The minimum Christian is not clear on a number of points. The opera and dancing, perhaps the theatre and card playing, large fashionable parties, give him much trouble. He can't see the harm in this, or that, or the other popular amusement.—There is

that, or the other popular amusement.—There is nothing in the Bible against it. He does not see bu

a man may be a Christian, and dance, or go to the opera. He knows several excellent people who do. Why should not he?

In short the minimum Christian knows that he can-In short the minimum Christian knows that he cannot serve God and Mammon—he would if he could—but he will come just as near to doing so as he can. He will give to himself and the world all that he may and to God as little as he can, and yet not lose his soul. He stands so close to the dividing line between the people of God and the people of the world, that it is hard to say on which side of it he actually is found.

it is hard to say on which side of it be actually is found.

Ab, my brother, are you making this attempt? Beware lest you find at last that in trying to get to heaven with as little religion as possible, you have missed it altogether—lest, without gaining the whole world you lose your own soul. The true child of God does not say, "How little"—but, "How much may I do for my God?" They thus judge, that if one died for all, he died that they which live should no more live for themselves, but for him that died for them. Leaving the things that are behind, they reach forth toward those that are before, ever exclaiming. "What shall I render unto the Lord for "What shall I render unto the Lord fo

Reader-Are you a minimum Christian? There is reason to fear that such are no Christians at all.

Not every one that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the into the kingdom of heaven, but he twill of my Father which is in heaven."

Dr. Wayland is, perhaps, best portrayed by com-paring him with his fellow independent and for years his neighbor Channing. How different in look and character, yet how true to their great mission as captain as a great divine, with eye piercing, his shag gy brows like an eagle from his eyrie. Channing small, delicate, mild and almost feminine in refine small, deneate, mild and almost feminine in refine-ment, and with an eye dove-like in its aspiration and love, yet with an interior dignity that fully matched him with his peer, and gave a majesty that no man dared trifle with, both were kingly in their way, and no one would ever think of laying a familiar hand upon either of them. Wayland looked more to facts and working principles; Channing more to ideas and their intellectual bearings; the one went more for truth for the sake of duty; the other more for truth for its own sake, quite sure that duty would follow in its train.

As moralists and theologians they labored alike for

the elevation of men, but in widely different paths. Wayland distrusted men, yet went among them and Wayland distrusted men, yet went among them and cheered them and led them; Channing trusted and praised them, yet was much of a recluse, and did not affect the busy street or the stirring crowd. Wayland preached total depravity in theory, yet was earnest to bring God's grace down to men as their greatest need; Channing preached the excellence of human nature, but was never content to leave it to itself, and

The one had the more logic, the other more eloquence, while both on great occasions reasoned with logical cogency and spoke with electric fire. They differed in their antecedents and associations. Wayland lived among the Baptists, and his opinions were of the theoretic school, and legitimated itself by God's Spirit in direct action upon the converted soul. Channing lived among the liberal humanists of Boston, and their Unitarian independence rested perhaps too emphatically upon their high culture and exalted humanity. Both were lovers and preachers of Christ as human and divine, and were guiltless of the new folly that presumes to have outgrown Christ in its high illuminism. Each could learn something from the other, and perhaps both might have learned from greater masters of thought and deeper students of history how to enlarge individual independence by broader fellowship, to integrate personal limitations by wider catholicity, and to see the union of all truths and the continuity of all forces in the great providence there. and the continuity of all forces in the great providential world-life that some call civilization and other call the divine kingdom or the universal church—

AN APPEAL.

TO THE METHODIST LADIES OF AMERICA. Dear Sisters in Christ: - We address this commun Dear Sisters in Christ:—We address this communica-tion to the Methodist Ladies of America without other denominational distinction, because we most carnestly sympathise with the reviving spirit of union between the different branches of the Methodist family upon this con-tinent, and because, having a common origin, we are all alike interested in the object proposed. As the one hundredth birthday of our church in America-draws near, do not our hearts—always loval and loving toward her do not our hearts—always loyal and loving toward though they be—beat with a more intense devotion to her a mother cherishing and tender, desire to manifest the gratitude we feel by bringing, in the hour of her rejoicing, some gift worthy of us to offer, as of her to accept? So we believe; and, certain that we do not mistake the impulses of those whom we address, we cordially solicit and confidently expect your aid in the conduct of an enterprise which shall attest our filial love for the church whose name we have

church whose name we bear.

The fact is stated in our history that, a hundred year ago, a woman first evoked the spirit of Methodism in America. Dr. Stevens says of Mrs. Barbara Heck, that she "was really the Foundress of American Methodism." Under God, she called out the first preacher, convened Under God, she called out the first preacher, convened the first meeting and planned the first Methodist Church eddice on this side of the Atlantic.

Another fact with which we are familiar is that to Mrs.

Eliza Garrett, a Methodist lady of fortune, we are indebt-ed for the endowment of the Biblical Institute at Evan-ston, Illinois, whose praise and patronage extend through

In connection with this seminary of theological learn In connection with this seminary of theological learning, the church at large proposes to erect a memorial edifice, for educational purposes, during the Centennial year, but another building is greatly needed to furnish a Home for the students while pursuing their theological course. We now appeal to you on behalf of the American Methodist Ladies' Centenary Association recently organized in Chicago, Ill., the object of which is to secure as the Centenary offering of the Ladies to the church, the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be employed in the erection of this Home for the students of the Garrett Biblical Institute, to which it is proposed to give the name Heck institute, to which it is proposed to give the name Heck

In view of the facts stated, may it not be fairly claimed that, while all the enterprises of the church in this epoch of her history share in our sympathies, the enterprise herein presented is the most suitable one to which as ladies and Methodists we can devote our energies? Surely Mrs. Barbara Heck exceeds all others in her claims to public homage, since the fact is undisputed, that the Methodist movement on this continent originated in her Methodist movement on this continent originated in hact. Ought we not, then, to rear a monument to h memory? Were she to dictate, what would that mon ment be? She who called forth the first Methodist mi ment be? She who called forth the first retenous minister in the New World can have no memorial so fitting as one that forever associates her name with an institution where successors of Philip Embury are preparing for their sacred office—that institution being the first and only one of the kind ever founded by a woman.

But how shall the work be done? We answer: Every

But how shall the work be done? We answer: Ever lady who contributes one dollar to the Fund for the erection of the proposed Heck Hall, is registered as a men tion of the proposed Heck Hall, is registered as a member of this Association. The contribution of ten dollars constitutes an Honorary Member; of twenty-five dollars an Honorary Manager; of one hundred dollars, a Patroness; of one thousand dollars, a Benefactress. Although these sums are specified, it is to be distinctly understood that any sum from the lowest to the highest named will be acceptable. The names and places of residence of all contributors will be carefully registered and perpetually preserved among the archives of the Garrett Biblical Institute, and tastofully designed certificates will be given to those who contribute not less than ten dollars.

The wives of Methodist ministers are requested to act as managers in this association; to institute, either per-

as managers in this association; to institute, either pe as managers in this association; to institute, either personally or by deputation, a thorough canvass in each church, and to co operate with their respective churches in devising such other means of increasing the fund as cannot fail to suggest themselves to ladies learned in the wisdom of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. All moneys collected should be promptly forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Frances E. Willard, at Evanston, Illinois, with the names and addresses of con-tributors plainly written opposite the amount given by

The plans of the Association are now before you. We cannot think that they will fail to rouse your sympathy and kindle your enthusiasm. Schooled in the noble char-tites which our country's need called forth, let us bring hands as loyal, hearts as true, to our church in the splen-

did projects of her Centennial year.

Let us be not altogether unworthy the companionship of such names as Eliza Garrett and Babara Heck, but, in spired with kindred ardor, let us do our part toward pre paring the way for those chosen by the great Head of the Church to publish the Gospel of Peace.

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CENTENARY ASSOCIATION. President—Mrs. Bishop Hamline, Evanston, Illinois. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Governor Evans, Evanston, Illinois; Mrs. Bishop Morris, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Bishop Janes, New York; Mrs. Bishop Scott, Odessa, Delaware; Mrs. Bishop Simpson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bishop Baker, Concord, N. H; Mrs. Bishop Ames, Baltimore, Baker, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Bishop Ames, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Bishop Clark, Cincinnati, Oho; Mrs. Bishop Kingsley, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Kidder, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Banister, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Raymond, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Lieut. Gen. Grant, Philadelphia; Mrs. Senator Yates, Jacksonille. Ill.: Mrs. Governor Lewis, Columbus, Wis Secretary Harlan, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dan Drew, New York; Mrs. James Bishop, New Branswic N. J.; Mrs. James Adams, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. All Kramer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Luana Taylor, Zanesvill Ohio; Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Washington, D. C.; Mrs Hon. V. C. Culver, Franklin, Pa.; Mrs. Geo. Cookman Ohio; Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Hon. V. C. Culver, Franklin, Pa.; Mrs. Geo. Cookman, Philadelphia; Mrs. Hon. John Nikols, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Hon W. B. Lawton, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Hon. N. C. Gibbs, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Hon. P. Dillingham, Montpelier, Vt.; Mrs. David Presten, Detroit, Mich; Mrs. R. P. Elmore, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Eliza Nowman, Indianapolis, Ind; Mrs. Isaac Rich, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. G. W. Sparks, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. A. M. Adams, Wheeling, Va.; Mrs. W. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. S. Rich, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Annis Merrill, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Dr. E. Clarke, Portland, Me.; Mrs. J. Whiteman, Philadelphia; Mrs. Cornelius Walsh, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. J. F. Bartlett, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. A. J. Gill, Denver City, Colorado; Mrs. Rev. J. P. Nowman, New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs. Dr. Holdich, New York; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Carlton, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Crock, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Cobleigh, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Whedon, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Crocks, New York; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Crocks, New York; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Crocks, New York; Mrs. Rev. Dr. P. Nast, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Reid, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Edd. Cliste. Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Reid, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Auburn, N. Y; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Crary, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Nesbit, Pittsburg, Pa; Mrs. Rev. E. Thomas, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Benson, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Foster, New York; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Pershing, Pittsburg, Pa; Mrs. Phebe Palmer, New York; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Wm. P. Hiss, Baltimore, Md; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Poe, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Julia M. Olin, New York; Miss Mary, Carresteson, Rhimsheck, N. Y. Miss. Helsen Miss Mary, Carresteson, Rhimsheck, N. Y. Miss. Helsen Miss Mary Garrettson, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Miss Helen M. Rdwards, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Philip Phillips, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. M. Bain, New York; Mrs. Chrisman, London, Ohio; Mrs. Rev. Wm. Rice, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Rev. Amos Binney, New Haven, Cont. Recording Secretary-Mrs. Rev. C. H. Fowler, Chicago, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary-Miss Frances E. Willard

Treasurer-Mrs. E. Haskins, Evanston, Ill. Executive Committee—Mrs. Bishop Mamline; Mrs. Gov. Evans; Mrs. Rev. C. H. Fowler; Miss Frances E. Willard; Mrs. E. Haskins; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Tiffany; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Raymond; Mrs. Geo. C. Cook; Mrs. William Wheeler.

By unaimous vote, the wives of all ministers of the Methodist Church are constituted managers. September, 1865.

DEDICATION AT WESTBORO'.

MR. EDITOR :- You refer in the last Herald to the bear re-preaching, and we would hope it might be used as often as he may have a call to preach a dedication sermon. Would that all our new churches might be dedicated with just such a sermon. The other exercises were all good, and certainly the hospitality of the Westboro' friends was most marked and generous. The society there have done wonders, and the debt you refer to, their indefatigable pastor is determined to clear off before Conference if possible. How such a church could be built in such times and at the cost is a mystery to all except those such times and at the cost, is a mystery to all except those

who may have had some insight to that pastor's planning

The church is located a little away from the other harches of the town, but near to the depot and centre of usiness. Let every passer on the railroad then bear in hind that the beautiful church nearest him is the Method-st Church. If the friend would just stop over a train and set Church. It the friend would just stop over a train and allow us to show him about the village a little, we would prove to him that the church is exactly in the right place this time. He will perceive that all the principal streets point in that direction, and that the business is crowded in around that point, and that the village as it enlarges must enlarge on that side. Moreover, if our friend should chance to be a Methodist, or to be a friend to Methodism, and should be home, it is belowing for one of the testifier. to be a Methodist, or to be a friend to Methodism, and should he happen to be looking for one of the prettiest spots on earth, near to a railroad and in excellent society, where he might happily and usefully spend the rest of the little span of life, he would permit us to try to convince him that Westboro' is the very place he is looking for. For a wonder, they say it really costs less to live in Westboro' than it costs in Boston in these hard times. This one thing, you know, makes the place an exception among our country villages.

our country villages.

Then look at the village. Few villages are so "beau tiful for situation." Nine miles from Worcester, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and surrounded by land of as rich soil as any in the State, with the beautiful build ings of the Reform School two miles at the north, and sweet little lake nestling in the lap of the valley between, and then a sprinkling of genteel residences skirting the village on the south, with no unpainted and half dilapidated buildings to mar the picture, there are few places which have so many attractions for those who would seek a quiet and pleasant home. The mechanical business consists in the manufacture of sleighs and shoes. For the farmers a market is ready at their doors, and a snug little farm in

The churches of the place, we are assured, are all riendly, and a prosperous Methodist society is much riendly, and a prosperous Methodist society is much needed. The enterprise and success with which the work has been begun and carried on thus far augur well for the future, and if the key-note given in that dedication sermon be constantly regarded, we have no doubt the "little one shall become a thousand, and the small one a

TO THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

DEAR BRETHERN:—I have not yet received the Missionary Certificates. I will forward them, when received, the first opportunity. Those who wish certificates by mail will please notify me, enclosing for postage two cents least to find fault with your Secretary, or with Bro.

Magee, or with the Bishop. The certificates must be published and signed by the President, who is out West attending Conferences, before I can forward them to you.

Secretary of the Missionary Society of the East Maine Conference.

BANDWICH DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL

A Sunday School Convention for the northern part of Sandwich District met at East Weymouth, on the 11th inst., and was organized by the choice of Rev. W. F. Farrington as President, and Rev. F. A. Crafts, Secretary. Elven charges were represented, and many themes were discussed, and the interests of the cause, we think, were

promoted.

The following resolution was passed, and its publica-cation in *Zion's Herald* requested: "Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the churches the substitution of the Sabbath School for one the regular preaching services, each Sabbath." The Convention to meet at Eastham, we hope will be tended by full delegations. F. A. CRAPTS. North Bridgewater, Oct. 18.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH IN BOSTON. Methodist Episcopal Church, was first made free of Prof. Grover, sang admirably and acquitted the from debt, and then consecrated to the worship of selves well. God as a church with free sittings. It was the intention at first to make half of the sittings, or every other slip, free; but afterwards some of the chief donors

It is pleasantly located, in a very respectable portion of the city, easy of access, and just far enough from the noisy, bustling, business thoroughfares to make it a convenient, and quiet place for worship. Besides all these advantages, it is a beautiful church. The style and finish of the audience room, with everything in the surroundings that strikes the eye, are calculated to excite the æsthetic as well as the devotional feelings of the auditors. It is an admirable place for worship, where the rich and the poor can meet together, where, sitting and kneeling together, they can worship one common Lord who is the maker of them all. While it is good enough for the wealthy and refined, it is none too good for the ignorant and

Under the most favorable auspices this newly fitted church sets out on its new career. We hope it will prove a grand success; for on its success or failure will depend in a measure the future policy of Methodism in this city, so far as free seats are concerned. If successful, the experiment may be tried in other parts of the city, and probably in other cities of New England; but if this experiment should fail of success, it would greatly discourage the free church movement in the future. Great responsibility therefore rests upon those who lead and those who aid in conducting this enterprise.

It will require something more than free seats in a beautiful sanctuary to draw the people, and make them habitual and devout worshipers therein. They must find in their fellow-worshipers not only a welcome, but a heart of sympathy and love place more so than in the house of God. But a lov- free church free from debt fested, will soon fill and keep full any Christian temple where there are people enough to fill it. Christian love from any sanctuary, flowing out perpetually in streamlets of unselfish labors for Christ, either in the comforting of his poople, or the saving of the lost, is a mighty power of attraction, and well nigh resistless in its silent operations. Properly worked on this principle, a free church will succeed in Boston: but without it, success in the long run is more than doubtful. That, however, is the principle on which all Christian churches should ever be worked. whether in city, town, or country. Not only the preacher, but the entire membership of the church, ndividually and collectively, should be actively employed, as "workers together with God" in earnest efforts to seek and save the lost.

We hope our brethren of this church will cons crate themselves anew to the work growing out of their altered circumstances and their perpetual Christian obligations. Let them remember what they once accomplished by the sanctified use of their social powers exercised with unselfish devotion to Christ and in sympathy with the heart of the stranger. Let the whole social power of the church, rightly directed, be exercised religiously, and their success is sure. All

churches should do the same. We subjoin the following brief history of the terprise, furnished us by the pastor:

The enterprise that has resulted in the opening of Grace Church as a Free Methodist Episcopal Church tool its origin in the hearts of brethren who had a two-fold ob-Church, that through an unfortunate location and heav indebtedness, was fast sinking into the grave; the other to try an experiment which some of our leading brethre have long had at heart, that of opening a house of wor ship in which the sittings should be free,-these charities united in this enterprise. A house came into the market eligibly situated for the North Russell Street Society, and through its purchase as a free church that people would two-fold object, are well known in our church, Bros. Rich, Snow and Claffin. Each subscribed \$5,000 to buy the church, and one has added \$3,000, the others \$2,000 each to complete the enterprise. Hon. Wm. Cluffin, Charles Woodbury, Geo. Plaisted, Dr. Geo. Russell have each contributed from \$700 to \$3,000 in aid of the enter prise, while a score and more of other brethren have given of this cause, and smaller, though in a sense larger sums have been poured from liberal hearts into the commo treasury. Probably no church in this city or vicinity has been so largely and generally assisted. These brethren have desired to see the West End preserved to Method sm, and also to see this earliest and elsewhere most popular usage of Methodism-a free church, tried in this city upon a scale that will make it a test question for New England. If it succeeds, it may bring all our churches into conformity with this oldest fashion of our church That it will sueceed under such auspices can hardly be a matter of doubt or question.

RE-OPENING EXERCISES.

At two o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the 18th nst., "Grace Church." on Temple Street, Boston. was filled with a representative and appreciative audience, to witness the dedication services, and to hear the preacher, announced for the occasion, whose fame as a distinguished pulpit orator had preceded him to this city. The exercises commenced with a voluntary from the organ and choir. Rev. Wm. H. Hatch, of East Cambridge, a former pastor of the North Russell Street Church, invoked the blessing of God upon the people and the services. An original hymn composed for the occasion was then sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Twombly, of Lynn. Select portions of Scripture were read by Rev. Mark Trafton, A.M., of Providence, R. L., also a former pastor. A second original hymn was read by Rev. H. W. Warren of Cambridgeport and sung by the choir.

Rev. C. D. Foss, of New York City, followed with the dedication sermon. He selected his text from 1 Cor. iii. 9; "We are laborers together with God." His theme was Human Agency united with the Divine in the salvation of mer. After brief preliminary ry remarks in which the fact of such a co-operative agency was clearly set forth, he proceeded to discuss the general subject under the three following heads: was filled with a representative and appreciative au-

1. It is God's arrangement; 2. It is a fitting arrangement; 3. It is a binding arrangement. The sermon was able, interesting and eloquent, breathing the spirit of a devout and earnest piety, under which the audience was greatly refreshed and blessed. Many could truly say, "Lord, it is good for us to be here. After the discourse, the pastor, Rev. Gilbert Haven, made a statement of the financial condition of the church, and asked the congregation then and there to raise \$2,000. Three liberal men present who had

given largely already to the same cause, had promis-

ed to give \$1,000 each towards the \$5,000 still

needed to clear the church of debt, if the other \$2,000 where then and there contributed, so that the house could be given to the Lord unembarrassed by a debt. That sum was finally raised. The Psalm of consecration was read by Dr. Thayer, of East Boston, the congregation reading the alternate verse and the house duly consecrated without a dollar's encumbrance upon it. Lee Classin, Esq, chairman of the Board of Trustees, formally delivered the hou to the pastor to be dedicated to the worship and ser vice of Almighty God, and the prayer of consecration was offered by the pastor. That was the first moment in which the North Russell Street Society ould breathe freely and without a debt since the old church was built. Their relief and joy at the

anthem, the Doxology and the Benediction closed the The purchase and improvements of Grace Church have cost the Society about \$42,000. The edifice has been remodeled by Mr. William Washburn, the orignal architect, and now presents a very attractive ex-

close of this dedication must have been great. An

terior. The interior of the house is neatly carpete and the pews are cushioned and lined throughout The pulpit platform is richly furnished, and the sine The experiment of a free Methodist church in this ing gallery has ample accommodations for a large city is about to have a fair trial. "Grace Church," choir. The organ is a good one, and was well played on Temple Street, on the day of its re-opening as a on that occasion. The choir also, under the directi

. THE FEAST OF DEDICATION.

This was the most interesting occasion of the kind we ever witnessed. Great credit is due to Rev. made it a condition of their further donations to re- Mr. Haven for his previous arrangements, his skill lieve it entirely from debt, that all its sittings should and genial spirit in presiding and introducing the be free. No seats, therefore, are hereafter to be speakers; and also to the ladies of the church, aided by the united co-operation of the gentlemen, making the services of the evening so pleasant and agreeable. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. George Prentice, of Newtonville. The fol lowing account furnished by one who was prese during the whole exercises we publish entire, though at the expense of a little repetition:

> The Feast of Dedication at the Grace Church on Tem Street, in the evening, was eminently successful. The in tellectual part of the service exceeded the expectat created by the announcement of the distinguished speal ers, holding the large assemblage in the audience roo without the least manifestation of impatience until 10 o'clock, when those from out of town were invited to the bountiful refreshments provided below, while the others were still entertained above until those had been full atisfied. Tickets had been issued for a thousand guest and yet nearly one hundred were given at the door Fifteen hundred ice-creams were given out; tea and coffee in proportion; and sandwiches, cake, pastry, fruit, etc., it

The entire debt had been extinguished before the con ration of the house in the afternoon, mention of which was made by Rev. Mr. Haven at opening in the evening. Gentlemen who have been named as large donors already, had still increased their gifts in their own names and the names while fifteen hundred dollars had been canceled by three of the Episcopal pew-holders.

Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Malden, was introduced as first speaker, and as the son of Father Taylor, who had declined the invitation extended him in consideration of his long prominence in the denomination and befo community. Mr. B. supposed he must speak for his father-in-law and himself. He contrasted Methodism in both in the pulpit and in the pews. A cold, sel- Methodist Alley with Methodism in Grace Church, very fish indifference is repulsive anywhere, but in no felicitously congratulating the denomination upon the Rev. Mr. Burrill, of Christ Church, Salem Street, who

was complimented by Mr. Haven as the most beautiful preacher he had listened to, and as the first whom he r membered to have sat under, expressed the joy it had aforded him that Grace Church had gone no further from the Episcopalians. He would have every house of worshi free, and the rich and poor kneel together in prayer.

Rev. Mr. Studley, of Tremont Street Church, intro duced as a former member of North Russell Street, and who has subsequently officiated as its pastor, read a happy poem, setting forth the persistence and wonderful charateristics of his brother Haven and the history of North Russell Street Society. His Excellency Gov. Andrew was received with en

husiastic demonstrations. Himself and brother Have were friends preserving good understanding. Though not a Methodist, he had acted with Father Taylor fifteen years. He believed the good that was accomplished by ass ciations of men was accomplished in the Christian church His closing word to young men of the society was to th effect that they should abide under their own vine and work effectually for the maintenance of practical Chris

Judge Russell followed in words of congratulation an commendation. He expected good things from the Methodist denomination. No better workers for God and he manity labored in the world.

Rev. Dr. Kirk's address speaks for itself. Rev. Mr. Foss, who had preached in the aft

spoke after 10 o'clock, and while the out-of-town friend were feasting below. The entire company having been fed and fea house was closed before 12 o'clock.

DR. KIRK'S ADDRESS

The following address was delivered by Rev. E. N Kirk, D.D., of this city, and pastor of the Mount Vernon (Congregational) Church, at the Dedicatio Festival of "Grace Church," on Temple Street on the occasion of its re-opening as a Free Methodis Episcopal Church, Wednesday evening, Oct. 18:

What servant of the Lord does not love Method through its purchase as a free church that people would maintain their ecclesiastical existence, and the desired experiment be instituted under circumstances that would do not agree. But its history, its labors, its influence we claim as part of the common treasure and glory of the church. Brethren, the philosophers of the age do not command our respect when they pretend to solve the problem of life, to account for the events climate, physical conformations, chemical forces, can never account for the high intelligence and piety of the Wesleys, the seraphic eloquence of Whitfield. No, as well talk of tadpoles building the Parthenon. sime; heads of revolutions, creators of epochs; Abraham, Moses, David, Jesus (as a man), Paul, Augustine, Wickliffe, Huss, Luther, Calvin, Wesley, Robinson! The law that results in them is the free and vereign action of Him whose word creates light

whose breath is the inspiration of life.

The only laws that govern his free actions, seem t be these—the world shall advance towards its perfe-tion gradually as to attainments, convulsively as to the process of changing;—at the beginning of each of these stages shall be found a heart capable of concentrat ing in itself a sublime impression or impulse, as yet vaguely diffused among the multitude, allied to a mind capable of discovering the principle that originates the impulse, and a tongue or hand capable of giving utterance to its lofty visions and its holy feel-

bined with this an immense organizing power. Bu such men have only threescore and ten years of life

Paul,—"the wrath of God revealed from beaven against all unrighteousness of men."

The early Methodist preachers believed it, and spoke as they believed; lovingly, but earnestly. Men sat on their seats under their preaching, questioning at times whether the seat was not beginning to feel the fire. "Is not my word like as a fire, saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces!" When George Whitfield was announced as coming to a town to preach there was a fluttering. as coming to a town to preach, there was a fluttering of consciences. His name was a tosin; an angel-trumpet calling men to meet their Judge. O! my brethren, those men preached. Their voices were like brethren, those men preached. Their voices were like those of the angels in Sodom; "Up, get you out of this city; for the Lord will destroy this city. Escape for thy life; look not behind thee; neither tarry thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed." Their action in the pulpit was like that of these angels on which an apostle founds this exhortation: "Others save with fear, pulling them out of

the fire."

If they preached the law, and proved that the word of the Lord in sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of the soul and the spirit, they also preached the gospel; a full, free salvation; a Christ crucified for our sins, risen for our justification, ever interceding for the suppliant; giving his Spirit to sanctify; adopting the renewed sinner in the family of God, and ready to give him an unquestionable ground of assurance and hope.

an unquestionable ground of assurance and hope.

They preached a serious but a joyous religion; a great remedy for a great disease. They were men delivered from a great damnation to a great salvation, and it made them trumpet-tongued in warning and persuading. They recognized the danger of the church to be a worldly spirit coming from worldly prosperity; and they guarded the people against it as the reef on which souls once full of hope are wrecked.

Methodist preachers go back for your models; preach Methodist preachers, go back for your models; preach like the men whose title of reproach you have now made your badge of honor. We must also,

2. Emulate their spirit. I have said that we of other names, love the Methodist Church for its record.

other names, love the Methodist Church for its record The earnestness, boldness, charity, piety, fidelity of that band of young men in Oxford ever remind u of another band of young men who went calmly to meet a horrid death, and walked unruffled amid the flames of the furnace heated seven-fold. Their earn est study of the word of God, their fervent prayer est study of the word of God, their fervent prayers for light, their courage to stand by the teachings of that word when teachers and friends, yea, the church they revered, turned against them; their field-preaching, which was the beginning of an epoch, the first outbursting of the flame that should never again be quenched; these things make your church dear to us; to say nothing of her subsequent career.

Your church has passed through two stages, and is

Your church has passed through two stages, and is now entered upon its most difficult and perilous period. Persecution kept it humble, prayerful, laborious. Persecution stiffens the spinal marrow of a man or a community, braces the nerves, stimulates the brain, concentrates the power. Poverty helped to make you rich in faith and spirituality. This is past, and we your consists look or with prayerful interest to we, your cousins, look on with prayerful interest t watch your beautiful bark as it sails on this new sea where the rocks, though thicker than ever, are a concealed; where only zephyrs blow, and the sun of worldly prosperity brightly shines. Will the word of command still be given in the old tone of the Wesleys and Fletchers? will the crew be as watchful, as diligent? will they man the guns and point them on the satanic craft and the old fortresses of sin as the origi-nal crew used to do? Will the ship pass safely by that maelstrom on whose shores you find the wrecks of the seven Asiatic churches, the Roman church, the Orienal churches, which had almost swallowed the Puritar

Brethren, let us not be high-minded, but fear. We had, each of us, a noble ancestry. We may boast of our Puritan, and you of your Methodist fathers. But we are not they; we are not so tall, not so Christlike This fact, however, we must remember, is adapted not to discourage, but to humble and stimulate us

s also alike,
Beware of Idolatry and of Party spirit That is, it is not names, or men, or forms of organization we are to love, or anything simply because it is ours; but eternal, original catholic truth, which we hold in common, and the bond that unites us to Jesus more than that which joins to the fathers. Nay, let

4. Advance upon the Fathers. Whether more rev olutions or powerful revivals will be needed we can not tell. The probabilities are that that will continue to be the form of progress of Christianity and society ce, like ours, radical. Both ha come conservative. This has its danger; which is become conservative. This has its danger; which is, that we shall not leave the free Spirit of God room for his own operations. Large sections of the Congregation-al church closed their doors against Whitfield and the as they were; lose nothing they gained, and then improve upon that. I trust, brethren, it may be your blessed privilege to do even that.

The glory of your fathers was, their cordial belief in

es of the kingdom of God; the soul's ruine condition; the fullness of grace in Christ; the free-ness of salvation; the power of the Holy Spirit; the reality and efficacy of prayer. Be more earnest in labor, more importunate in prayer than they, then you will prove yourselves worthy of such an ancestry. But, suffer me yet another word. Let me ventu to interpret for you the signs of the times. If the Lord who of us all will share his bles richly. Two things will distinguish them. They will be the most detached from the world, whether they have much or little of its possessions, their hearts being set mainly on that kingdom and its glory. Their constant cry heavenward will be, "O Lord, how long! Blow thou breath of the Lord;" and earth ward to the sentinels, "Watchman, what of the night?" to sinners, "Turn ye, for why will ye die!"
Then also they will be earnestly seeking to bring the whole brotherhood into closer sympathy and union; not by relinquishing one conviction of their minds of the points that divide us; not by diminishing their attachment to their branch of the church, and their preference for it; but by a fuller appreciation of the value of all that we hold in common; of ou common union with the Head; of our common interest in his kingdom; of our common opposition to one great power, the prince of darkness; of the indwelling of the same Sanctifier and Comforter in us all; of our resort to the same fountains of truth and grace, the Bible and the mercy-seat; of our common hope of meeting the Lord and one another in the same heaven; of our unending companionship there.

May the blessing of the Highest rest on this building; may the overshadowing of his wing be its shield; may the gates of heaven be found here by saint and sinner, and it he written of this house as of the first non union with the Head; of our comm and it be written of this house as of the firs temple, as they were praising the Lord at its dedication, "the house was filled with a cloud, even the house

Glorious things are spoken of thee. This and that man was born in her, and the Highest shall establish

house of God;" and as it was said of Zion, "the Lord, loveth her gates more than all the dwellings of Jacob.

WILBRAHAM. We revisited this beautiful rural village last week, after in absence of fourteen years. Great changes have taken place there during those years. Many of the older inhabitants have gone to their long homes, and new comers ave taken their places. The Seminary Boarding Ho among the things new to us, which rises up grandly from an amphitheatre made up by nature with beautiful surroundings. Other new buildings had appeared where old ones used to stand, and some in new places. We found the Seminary rejoicing in unusual prosperity,-over three hundred students this term,-and all thing gliding on smoothly. We were domiciled at the stately our old friend and co-laborer in the West, Dr. E. Cook and his excellent lady and daughter. As our stay was brief we could not "do" the town, nor the Seminary, That pleasure we hope is in reserve for us at some future

Temperance was our mission. A district organizat was formed, about 170 abstinence pledges taken, and arrangements made for work. We had a pleasant time at the Convention on the 17th inst. The old conservatives vere stirred up a little; some of them fermented like the cider which they are in the habit of drinking. Some of the Rip Van Winkle stripe, from out of town of course, on waking out of a long sleep of a dozen years or more. began to rub their eyes and ask for "more light." hope their desires on that point will be abundantly gratified. Our opinion is that Wilbraham is all right on this subject, or nearly so, and will greatly assist others in get-

THE LADIES' CENTENARY APPEAL.

We publish in another column "An Appeal to the Methodist Ladies of America," with entire list of officers, hat our readers may have some idea of the enterprise and skill of our Western sisters. The plan is an admirable one, for which they deserve the highest commendation We heartily commend the cause to our readers, and hope unworthy of their consideration, nor of their gifts. It would be well for us to give for their cause in order to draw our hearts and interests out more widely, and it would be equally desirable for the ladies of the ributions to aid in the endowment of the Biblical Institute of New England.

We advise this intermingling of generosity and mutual church and the cause of Christ much good. We hope the Methodist ladies of New England will immediately

trines which made the Wesleys and Whitfield so mighty in the pulpit? First, it was simply, in a new mode and spirit of utterance, that old doctrine of Paul,—"the wrath of God revealed from heaven against all residue was a simply and their circumstances. We hope also that they will send their circumstances." culars and their call for help to those enterprising sist of the West. Should they do it, we believe those noble generous-hearted Christian ladies would cheerfully resp nd prove themselves by their liberality as unselfish a they are skillful and enterprising. We believe they would return dollar for dollar, and probably more than that even f they did not do as nobly for us as we for them at this time and in this cause, we should have to change our established and exalted opinion of their large-hearted and unselfish liberality. In this noble enterprise we hope there will be a grand interchange of sympathies, prayers and benevolent contributions between New England and the great Northwest on this great subject of an educated ninistry for the church in the grand future which is open ing before us. We hope our sisters will move at once in

> TOPICS FOR THE PROPOSED CONVENTION The following is the list of topics suggested by the Committee of Arrangements as worthy to come before and be discussed by the proposed Convention, in case i should be held:

The importance of more systematic efforts to strengthen the weak places in our Zion, and to extend the gospelinto new fields among us.
 Would not a return to the circuit system in some

and spiritual interests of the church?

3. How can the social power of the church be more fully developed, and by organization or otherwise so directed as to subserve the interests of our cause?

4. Home and Sunday School instruction in the doctions as the social power of the church.

4. Home and Sunday School Instruction in the doctrines and usages of the church.

5. The education and support of the ministry.

6. Would a more extensive system of ministerial transfers subserve the interests of the church?

7. The importance of prompt and systematic management of church finances.

8. The endowment and patronage of our literary institutions.

9. The duty of New England Methodism to the South 10. What ought New England to do in the Centenary

novement?

11. How can the old connectional spirit of Methodisa ne revived and perpetuated?

12. The necessity of spirituality to the preservation and and growth of Methodism.

NEW Music.-We have received from Oliver Ditso & Co., the following: Spindler's Favorites for the piano, by Fritz Spindler; The Soldier's last Message, words and music, by W. L. Peirce; In Peace Again, Song of Peace words and music by J. W. Turner; Heavenly Father, Prayer from La Straniern, composed by Bellini; Morning and Evening, composed by L. H. Southard; Choice Morceaux from Beethoven's Symphonies for the organ Transcribed by Batiste; Night Shades No Longer From Moses in Egypt.

LECTURE ON ORATORY .- Rev. A. McKeown, of Lov ell, will deliver his famous lecture on "Oratory" at the D Street Church, South Boston this (Wednesday) evening. Of this lecture Hon. Wm. Mitchell, of the Harvard Observatory, wrote to the Lynn Bulletin, in March last as follows :

MR. EDITOR: —Will you allow a reader sufficient space to acknowledge the pleasure and satisfaction which he derived from listening to the eloquent lecture of REV.

A. McKrown, on Oratory, on Monday evening last.

After a necessarily being exposition of the philosophy of government, in morals and in religion, in a very forcible manner, giving examples of a variety of the most distinguished orators of the ancient and modern world, quoting from Demosthenes, Cicero, and others of the ancients, and from Whitfield, Lamartine, Webster, and Everett, of the modern school—the whole lecture being in truth an admirable exemplification of its subject, and affording unmistakable evidence that the speaker had entitled Onivibilian proximation and added the terms.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF LITTLE CHILDREN mpossible to publish all without occupying too large portion of the Herald. Some of these little memoirs small children would occupy more space than is usualldevoted to a deceased and aged itinerant minister. Thos little dear babes we know are very precious to their loving parents, but it will not be fair to give them the space our paper which cannot be afforded to seed veterans of the cross. An occasional article of this kind would no be out of place in the Children's Department; but if w published all that would soon come to us, it would completely fill that department. If we do it in one case, we must in all. So we shall for the above reasons have t decline them altogether, except in very rare cases.

natural Origin of Christianity," from the pen of Prof George P. Fisher, of Yale College; "The Vicarious Sac rifice," by Dr. Horace Bushnell; and the second volum of Lange's "Commentary," are the titles of new book to be published soon by Charles Scribner & Co.

thus early from E. P. Dutton & Co., with its usual varity of serial and illustrated articles. This number clos

Hours AT Home for November is received from A

THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBED at the dedication of Grad Church, should pay according to notice on the next page

LETTER FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey, October, 1865. MR. EDITOR:—I propose to write by paragraphs, as et those who can see the connection. This style has th example of Solomon, and conduces to brevity, which of wit, but a cardinal virtue.

I see you are ventilating the subject of camp meeting f late. Some of your correspondents variously account for their diminished power as an agency of Methodism Expressing no opinion as to their correctness, I wish albeit late in the season, to "open up" a custom which obtained more or less in these and adjacent regionswhether in yours or not, I know not-and which, in m judgment, has a very important bearing on the efficience and usefulness of camp meetings. Perhaps what I a about to say will be of use in some quarters next year, not this. In some localities I know of, when a large and expe

sive camp meeting is in contemplation, the official managers thereof go to the business men of a neighboring vil lage, and ask, "How much will you give toward the expenses of this camp meeting?" This, not only to men in honest and honorable business, but to tavern-keepers and umsellers. This is not all : I have known of an instar where these men, not coming down as liberally as it was thought they ought, in view of their profits, had it pretty the subscribing line, the camp meeting would not be held, etc. Now I know that this sort of thing is justified by saying that if "the world"-i. e., ungodly mennancially profited by these large gatherings for religio purposes, it ought to be willing to pay something toward their expense. Doubtless "the world" thinks so too for the tavern keepers and rumsellers aforesaid generally pay, and that liberally. But can the church afford t ceive pay in this way, and from such sources? The pr essed object of such meetings is the "salvation of i mortal souls." And whether we will or will not pu orth such efforts in a given locality, is that a fit questi for the church to submit to the decision of even honora business worldlings, much less to rumsellers? Or, passing that, is it worthy of ourselves to ask their aid on an terms, or no terms at all? I think not. If camp mee ings, where vociferously professing Christians vith their tens, their scores, and sometimes their hundred of thousands of dollars, cannot be maintained withou going a-begging or a buying of the " world, the flesh, and the devil," then I submit we had better stay at home and get more religion, instead of going out into the woods an shouting over what little (if that even be granted) we have. The subject tempts to further remark, but I will close this paragraph by asserting my conviction that such nered firm cannot but impair the power and influen good of this peculiar agency of Methodism.

Paragraph number two, then. Your correspon Canadian" not long since startled me somewhat, I con less, by his endeavors to show up the heterodoxy of Mr Wesley. And yet the citations from Mr. Wesley's works, which "Canadian" gives, recalled thoughts I have som with his "works," if he had known that within a century of his own day those same works, containing his ther views of truth, would be established as the "standard of orthodoxy" by an immense body of Christians. My own opinion is that he would have felt "a most powerful temptation" to destroy them; for, if I be not mistaken he was of all men most jealous for the word of God, and against interposing any "tradition of the elders," or "dogmas of the fathers" between that word and his own or others' faith. True, we are wont to say, "The Bible, pure and simple, is the standard;" but we believe we advise this interminging of generally all bible, pure and simple, is the standard; but we believe that Mr. Wesley understood the Bible and its doctrines. If practised more extensively it would do the church and the cause of Christ much good. We hope the Methodist ladies of New England will immediately faith and practice." Passing the point, just now, that

haps "Canadian's" remark that Romanistic "thought (still) live in the brain of our Protestant theologians" passing this point, I would like to ask those who think Wesley understood the Bible," whether they sup pose that if Mr. Wesley had lived right on to this day, ir the full possession of his wonted faculties, he would or would not know more about the Bible and its teachings by this time than when he died. It appears, by these citations from his works, that his views of some very importan doctrines, such as those of "Repentance," and "Justification by Faith," for instance, varied very considerably a he passed from his earlier to his "more mature years,"to such a degree, indeed, that as Dr. Stevens (as quoted by your correspondent) says, the "expression" of thes

more mature" views "from Methodist pulpits now. would expose their utterer to grave suspicions." Now submit that if there was this variation in Mr. Wesley' views during his lifetime, there would perhaps have been still greater one, had he lived to the present time; that, in other words, Mr. Wesley would have "run to and fro along with other men, and his "knowledge," as well as theirs, would have "increased." The point then thu leveloped, briefly stated, is this-though I wish to be understood as speaking it reverently (for brevity often seems irreverent)—to wit: Mr. Wesley did not conclusively know everything. This proposition is certainly true of matters out of the Bible. It is as certainly probable of matters in that wonderful book. Hence this Does the establishment by church law of Mr. Wesley' works as the "standard of orthodoxy" tend to an inde pendent and unbiassed knowledge of the word of God Hence also another question: If by any chance Mr. Wesley was wrong in any of his views of scriptuml truth what prospect is there for the church to get right if his works, written about a hundred years ago, remain the legally enacted and enforced "standard," etc. ? What chance for free investigation and free expression under such limitations? and without both these, what chance for progression? The answer comes glibly, "Get out of the rch, then, and go ahead." Very true; but what chance for the church to "go ahead," as it is barely possible she needs to? "Barely possible," I say; for you, she may be at the very bottom of the well of truthand then again, she may not; and if not, how can she get there, thus tied to the opinions of a "man of like passions" with us? Mr. Wesley, I believe, once asked this

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. MR. EDITOR :- Since 1840 an aggregate of more than en thousand students have attended the school. Having been the first school of a high order in the State, we b lieve it has done more to prepare teachers for their vocation, and business men for their different positions than

ends this paragraph and this letter.

question, at one of the Conferences: "Have we not, or do we not lean too much toward Calvinism?" Perhaps,

if he stood among his followers to-day, he would ask

Do ye not lean too much towards Romanism?" which

A few months since, after concluding that the enorm debt of nearly nineteen thousand dollars must be removed. or the school must fail and pass into other hands, the energetic Principal, Rev. J. T. Edwards, suggested to the Crustees and a few friends what he considered the only feasible plan to secure the object. Those who attended the last Conference will remember with what stirring words of eloquence he made a statement of facts, and appealed to preachers and friends to aid in carrying out the plan. He thought that if five thousand dollars could be ecured there, conditionally, an appeal could be made to the church and friends of learning that would be effectual While some doubted, the ministry, who have done nobly on other occasions, contributed liberally, in some instance even beyond their ability. More than than the amoun was pledged before the Conference closed.

After laboring by night and by day for more than six onths, aided by the long-tried friends of the Seminary, the Principal found seven thousand five hundred dolla remaining. He had appealed to a gentleman of high position and large fortune, a former student, but not ever n attendant upon the ministry of our church. His decision was not made, and there appeared to be some doubt And it was quite certain the fate of the school depended upon it, as no more was expected from the church. The larkest day of his relation to the school came. But the looked-for relief came with the darkening cloud. He had the assurance that the munificent donation would be forthcoming in due time. In a letter to your correspondent the Principal wrote: "The sum to remove our debt is attention to the development of their State. raised. Praise the Lord!" A brighter day dawns upon us than ever before.

There has been an aggregate of six hundred and twentyfive students the last year; about one hundred and sixty the present term, with a prospect of more next term. With an able Faculty, and facilities for a scientific, commercial, preparatory, graduating and musical course not exceeded in New England, in our opinion, the school can ardly fail to secure its share of patronage. While the discipline is strict in maintaining the heightened morality for which the school is celebrated, it commends itself to all lovers of good order. The Seminary deserves all the confidence and patronage of any of our first class institu-J. F. SHEFFIELD.

West Sandwich, Oct. 19.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

MR. EDITOR:-The Washington Conference of the M. E. Church is now holding its session in the Asbury Chapel. Bishop Simpson is presiding. It will be recolganized at the last session of the General Conference, and composed exclusively of colored preachers. It embraces within its jurisdiction those churches which were nd it has in the connection quite a number of large and lourishing societies in this city, Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore. This is the first session of the body since its separate organization, and it numbers thirty preacher many of whom are quite intelligent and ardently devoted to the great work of their calling; and we predict that the time is not far distant when this will be among our argest and most successful Conferences. Bishop Simpon appears to be much pleased with the members of the body thus far, and the manner and promptness with which they dispatch their business. The Conference will

The government has received information from the South that there will be required a large amount of clothing, food, etc., for the freedmen and refugees to pre vent them from perishing the coming winter. The gov ernment is disposed to render all the aid it consistently an in the matter; but it is to be hoped that the benevo ent churches and individuals of the North will contribute liberally in aid of this truly worthy object.

I was informed by the city missionary last evening that there is great destitution at the present time among the poor of this city, especially among the blacks, and he renarked that the coming winter would probably bring untold sufferings and want among them. He said also that the "Freedmen's Aid Society" had not a dollar in the treasury, or any food or clothing to distribute among see what duty requires at their hands.

The Rev. Mr. Pitcher, who is employed by the Young Men's Christian Association of this city as missionary among the poor, has been canvassing the city for some time past to supply the destitute with Bibles and Testa-ments, etc. He has visited but two Wards as yet out of seven, into which the city is divided, and he informs me that in these two Wards he found nearly 600 families destitute of the word of God. What a comment upon the Capital of a Christian nation. We fear that in our zeal for building large and splendid churches, we forget the injunction of the Master, "The poor we have always

Washington City, D. C., Oct. 19, 1865.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. CLAREMONT, N. H .- Rev. S. G. Kellogg writes, Oct. 17th: "God is blessing us in Claremont. During the past week seven young persons have found the Saviour and others are serious. SAXONVILLE, MASS .- Rev. A. Gould writes, Oct. 20th

"Since Sterling camp meeting we have been having a precious work of grace in the conversion of sinners and quickening of the church. Indeed ever since Conference we have been marching on in this way." The Southern Methodists propose to join the Protestant Episcopal Church, as we learn from the Augusta Constitu-

tionalist, which says:

Many of the leading Methodist divines of our State have, with the approval of their congregations, made overtures to the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Georgia, and some of the clerical officers of the triennial convention, to unite with the Episcopal Church. Their hostility to Northern Methodism and its incidental hatred of the South in years past, is said to be the prime motive of the tionalist, which says:

says: "A general revival of religion prevails in the Methodist Churches of this city. Protracted meetings are in progress in nearly all the churches, and the greathas crowned the efforts of the ministry and

Mrs. Mary Warburton, of Hartford, has given \$15,000 for the building of a neat chapel for the Union Sabbath School, which has heretofore met in a hall.

elergymen from without his Diocese, to occupy the multiplying missionary stations.

The Authropological Society of London has lately been scussing the question, whether Mohammedanism or Christianity is better suited for the civilization and elevation of the African race.

In the State of Connecticut there are 115 Baptist Churches, of which only 76 have pastors. The whole

membership of these churches is 17,400, and of these 698 were added during the past year, Chauncey Rose has recently given \$50,000 to the Home of the Friendless" in New York, and has also

given \$50,000 to other deserving charities in the city and

Rev. A. Gould received from friends at Saxonville,

Mass, a very valuable overcoat, and a superior dr his wife, and dresses for the children.

Bishop Simpson has changed the appointment of Rev. Seth Reed, of the Providence Conference, Edgartown, Mass., to Mathewson Street Church, Providence, R. I. Bro. Reed has already commenced his pastoral lab with the latter church.

Mrs. Howson, wife of Rev. John Howson, of the Provi dence Conference, died in Chatham, Mass., October 17th. She died as the true Christian closes life, in great peace. and trusting in Jesus. Rev. J. H. Caldwell, of the Georgia Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and on the Sabbath preached in the Tremont Street Methodist Church in the morning, the Bromfield Street Church in the afternoon, and at Grace Church, Temple Street, in the evening. The Rev. Peter Cartwright, of Illinois Conference, now in his eighty-first year, has been re-appointed Presiding

Elder of Pleasant Plains District. When his name was alled in the Conference he said he had been traveling over sixty years, and remarked that he had been a Presiding Elder for forty-six years, "longer than any man ever had been before, or ever would again." The editor of the Central says : " Altogether Dr. Cartwright is as remarkable as the world thinks him. He is about as he has been for twenty years, and has even gained a little in strength. He holds the hearts of the preachers and people still."

R. F. Fuller, Esq., of Wayland, Mass., has prepared a lecture poem on "The War for the 'Peculiar Institu tion," which he will deliver before lyceums or in lecture arses wherever desired. We think he will give a good lecture, as he is intensely loyal, and has a touch of the divine gift of poetry.

Professor Nichol, the distinguished Glasgow profes son of the astronomer whose lectures in this country some years ago were so highly commended, is now on a visit to

Rev. Mr. Constantine, a native Greek who was educatd in this country, graduating at Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, and who has been for some years successfully engaged in distributing the Bible mong his bigoted countrymen, has recently been made merican Consul for Greece.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY .- The restoration of civil

The Government and the South.

w in Kentucky increases the existing evils. Gen. almer gave passes to the colored people to go where they pleased to seek employment. Now the civil author ities are employed in prosecuting those who hired negroes without the consent of their masters. The colored people are not permitted to seek work. The consequence is that they are congregated in camps and either steal or starve, while those who would hire them dare not, and the State s suffering intensely. The evil can be remedied in Norember by the passage of the Constitutional amendment

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS .- The colored people of that State are said to be in a comfortable self-supporting condition. Gov. Murphy is astonished at their thrift, and at the rapid extension of education among them. The unconditional Union men are said to be in favor of according the elective franchise to the colored men. The people generally are disposed to accept free labor and turn their

ALABAMA.-Mai Miller was sent to Alab He reports that in Choctaw County the people had scarcely begun to realize the new order of things, but as infer nation was disseminated among them a marked improve ment took place. Through the country there was a great hange for the better. A few months ago craelty to the freedmen was common, but it is decreasing. The people generally believe in compulsory labor, but they have con luded that if they cannot have the negro as a slave, they

nust employ him as a free man. NORTH CAROLINA .- Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe, Marshal of North Carolina, says that he was astonished to find so much Union feeling in his native State. Secessionism and slavery are dead, and the chief anxiety of all classes is to regain something of their former prosperity. The blacks on the coast, in the large towns and cities, are doing very well, but th feeling among the whites is

almost unanimous against negro suffrage THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. - Secretary McCulloch says the President has been in haste to give the South a civil government because a military government would be too expensive and too undemocratic. He has used to ome extent those who were lately rebels because that was necessity of the case. He has not given the negro the right of suffrage because he considers that he has not the uthority so to do. While inclined to treat the rebels generally leniently, he has no pity for the concoctors of tree

Letters are constantly being received at Washington from men in the South who have dared to be loval from the start, expressing fears for their own safety as well as for the safety of the government, if the movers of the late

Secretary Stanton and Gen. Terry are opposed to removing the few troops remaining in Virginia, and the negroes are trembling lest it may be done.

Joe Davis has written a letter to the President impuently claiming the restoration of his own plantation, and that of his brother Jeff. He says nothing about taking the Six thousand acres of land in Arkansas, belonging to the rebel Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, which was libeled for

confiscation, has been restored to him by order of the MR REAGAN ON SUFFRAGE.-Mr. Reagan, late Postaaster General of the Confederacy, wrote a letter to the people of Texas, while he was a prisoner in Fort Warren. He advocates the granting of the elective franchise with-States with the usually required qualifications, and the additional one that they shall be able to read and write; provided that no man now a voter shall be disqualified by

There are only ten dependent Freedmen in Galveston Texas.

Gov. Pierepont, of Virginia was at the Treasury Department on the 16th inst. With cursing and swearing he denounced the government for expecting that the South would tamely help pay the public debt. Hon. Freeman H. Clark, Comptroller of the Garrency, per-emptorily ordered him to leave the office. The Governor owly retired to the door and then continued his abuse for a moment longer, when he was again ordered to leave,

and he obeyed. It is stated that Texas is fast attaining its former prosperity. Gov. Hamilton's administration is generally en

On the 18th and 19th inst., the President pardoned 200

Domestic. RIGHTS OF COLORD TROOPS. - Attorney General Speed decides that a slave owes paramount allegiance to the government; that service to the government against the public enemy of itself dissolves the relation of master and slave; that the relation once dissolved can never be restored, and that the soldier thus made a freeman is capable of contracting with the government for pay and bounty, and, without respect to color, is fully entitled to all the rewards of the service he performs, and therefore entitled to the bounty offered by Congress to volunt

This decision will be hailed with joy by those veterans who have been dismissed from service without receiving the NATIONAL ASTLUM -The corporators of the Nationa Asylum for disabled soldiers met in Washington, Oct. 18th. One of the resolutions adopted asks Congre a stated appropriation, instead of relying on private char-ity. Among those present were Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Judge Chase, Bishop Simpson, Gens. Meade,

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.—Reports of speeches show that the burden of their efforts was denunciation of Eng. land, and assertions of a purpose to make Ireland ind

the very best and most reliable medicines in use for numerou

speak from experience when we say this, for we have repeatedly tried it, and invariably with the happiest results and the

greatest satisfaction. When various other things failed, and

little sugar-has effectually cured us when quite unwell,-

JAUNDICE .- When the channels that carry off the bile from

lisease is shown by the color of the skin and eyes, pain in the

back, debility of the system, loss of appetite, constipation of the bowels, etc. Dr. Mott's Vegetable Live: Pills

will restore the action of the liver, and change the secretion

to their proper channels. The skin will then bee

mmediate relief.

MR. SEWARD'S CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence past year were \$2,009,369 61, and the expenditures \$1,of 1864, between Mr. Seward and our Minister to Spain, 996 772.50. The funded liabilities amount to \$2,661,179 s been published, in which Mr. Seward expresses his 18, and the current resources reduce this amount by the except one founded on the will of the people. He in in subduing the rebellion, are \$9,323,407 80. structs Mr. Koerner to not recognize any representative Maximilian. The same instructions were given to our Ministers to Austria and Denmark. He tells Mr. Motley, whole number 34,655. the Minister to Austria, that the events in Mexico are the consequences of our civil war, and they cannot be ontrolled. All that can be done in regard to them is to practice prudence and good faith in our foreign relafense, if, notwithstanding our best efforts, we shall find ourselves involved in new complications."

THE PENSION BUREAU.-Up to Oct 17th the Pension Bureau issued 90,000 certificates of pensions. There are one quarter, one half and two thirds pensions, according to the rated degrees of disability, and where a man is killed. or dies from disease contracted in the line of duty, the widow, minors, dependent mother or sister, draws full pension according to the rank of the deceased. The full pension for a eutenant colonel and officers of a higher grade, is \$30 per month; for a major, \$25; for a captain, \$20; for a sons who have lost one foot and one hand are entitled | miles long. \$20 per month, and to \$25 per month for both hands and both eyes. The claims come to the agents and to the sureau at the rate of about a bushel by every mail.

The North Carolina Convention passed an ordinance to prevent any future legislation assuming or paying any lebt created directly or indirectly for the prosecution of the rebellion. This measure was urged by the President and is a triumph for Gov. Holden and the loyal element, assumption of the rebel State debt. The Convention has adjourned to re-assemble in May next.

ACCIDENTS.-Forty persons were poisoned, in Shiloh, Illinois, a few days ago, by corrosive sublimate mixed who had bought the calomel at a drug store, not knowing that the corrosive sublimate was mixed with it. Miss hours after taking the dose prescribed by her brother. Many of the other cases were fatal.

A train of cars ran over an ox, between North Adams and Pittsfield, Mass., on the 20th inst., and three cars were thrown from the track. Several persons were injured,

PERSONAL -Rev Mr. Burton, of Hartford, who filled the pulpit of Plymouth Church with such success last al Church in San Francisco. Salary \$5000 in gold, and traveling expenses out paid by the church.

An interview between the President and Alexander H. Stephens took place on the 20th inst., at the White House, when Mr. Stephens expressed his gratitude for the mency just shown him, and assured the President that he might hereafter rely upon him as a truthful and sincere supporter of the government of the United States. Gov. Andrew, having declined the Presidency of Anti ach College, has accepted the appointment of President of the American Land Company and Emigration Agency,

Miss Hall of Groton has recently given five thousand dollars to the Baptist Society in that town. She has also given a church bell, which was rung for the first time last

Mr. McHenry, the purchaser of Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains," is not an Englishman, but a Philadelphian,

although engaged in business in London. Hon. Wm. Orton, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been elected President of the American

Telegraph Company. Dr. John Green, an eminent physician of Worcester, Mass., died on the 19th inst., aged 82 years. He accumulated a professional library of 2,000 volumes. Besides those, he had a collection of 7,000 volumes, which he pre-

sented to the city of Worcester in 1859. Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, left Boston for Georgia, on the

CRIMES .- Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, has been admitted to bail in Toronto, C. W., to appear

John Ranning, proprietor of a lager beer saloon in

admitted that the "Sons of Liberty" had a bona fide existence. He went further, and confessed that the grand The house of Rev. Mr. Brackett, of Westfield West

Parish, was robbed of \$500 worth of government bonds, but the rogues dropped the bonds in the yard and they A man named Rogers was deliberately murdered and

Hamilton, Ohio, on the 15th inst.

Mr. Frank Ramsey, proprietor of the Mansion House, Charlestown, was murdered on the 18th inst. by two drunken marines. He refused to furnish them with liquor and tried to put them out. In the scuffle they stabbed him

FIRES. Two fires on East river piers, N. Y., destroyed \$500,000 worth if cotton on the 20th inst. The cotton warehouse of Harrison & Ostrey, in Nev York, was burned, on the 16th inst, with its contents.

Loss \$1,000,000. DISASTERS .- The Atlantic Coast Mail Company's steamer Atlanta, on the passage from New Orleans to New York, sprung aleak on the 14th instant, and on the 15th, when two hundred miles south of Sandy Hook, went to pieces. The passengers and crew numbered fifty two persons, and of these but five are known to have

The steamship Circassian, Cuvendy, from Bremen, for New York, with 650 passengers and 450 tons freight, sprung aleak and the Captain was obliged to run her ore, October 20th, to save her. The water was up to the grate bars. The passengers and cargo were saved She is on a sandy beach near Halifax, N. S.

The army will at once be reduced to a peace footing, in accordance with the views of President Johnson and Gen Grant. The regular army, however, is to be increased to

A regiment of colored troops are garrisoning such fort as are not dismantled on the north side of Washington.

A bill allowing negro testimony to be offered in the State Courts was passed on the 13th inst., in the Tennes-

see Senate, by the close vote of nine to ten. Gov. Sharkey has been elected by the Mississippi Leg

A meeting styled the "Convention of the Republican Party of Louisiana," met in New Orleans, on the 25th

ult. It was composed of 111 delegates, 20 of whom were colored men. It advocates negro suffrage, and takes the ground that Louisiana is in a territorial condition in con

Wm. Gilpin for Governor. It is expected that five of the eight Congressm elected in Virginia last week can take the qualifying oath.

Mr. Montgomery Blair addressed a Democratic meeting in New York, on the 18th inst. He contended against Items.

There was a strong southwest gale on the coast, on the 19th inst., and quite a number of vessels were wrecked. Capt. Roix, of the steamer Daniel Webster, reports that on Thursday night he encountered a heavier sea than he had experienced for 25 years. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has settled with

the parties to the Nashville whiskey frauds. They pay \$130,000, which is \$40,000 more than the taxes they There were 23,000 persons weighed on Howe's scales at the recent fair at Quincy Hall. The average weight of

he men was 141 1-2 pounds; average weight of women Was 124 1-2 pounds; largest man weighed 293 pounds; argest woman 274 1-2 pounds. Stonewall Jackson's chief quartermaster is about Wash-

gion as rebellious and haughty as ever. He got into a ight on the 16th inst. with a Union officer and was badly

a deficit of \$8,000,000, as previously reported. The confacts so far have been made at lower prices than the old

culators in grain are said to be greatly disappointed

at the abundance of the crops. The Soldiers' Messenger Corps, of this city, number 6 members, earned an average of \$7.39 for the week end.

ing on the 17th inst. This corps of disabled soldiers are said to be reasonable in their charges for carrying pack-The receipts of the State Treasury, of Vermont, for the

ermination not to recognize any government in Mexico total contributions of this State in aid of the Government Vermont has furnished 30.705 troops during the war,

pesides 3800 drafted men and substitutes, making the

It is now estimated that there were 1,500,000 bales of cotton in the South at the time of the surrender.

From Nov. 1st, 1864, to June 30, 1835, the money order offices had sent orders amounting to \$1,360,122.52 \$17,534 90-one third to the postmaster and the remain der to the government. There are now 420 offices.

It is stated that the St. Louis and New Orleans tonnage is over 40,000 tons, an excess of 33 per cent. over that of 1859. The Ohio and the Missouri River tonnage has inreased 50 per cent.

For the year ending June 30, the payments of army nsions foot up \$8,319,672; navy pensions, \$205,480. Over 114 companies of firemen paraded the streets of Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., including 30 visiting comfirst lieutenant, \$17; for a second lieutenant, \$15, and for panies. Several companies turned out from 400 to 600 enlisted men, \$8. Under a special act, passed last March, men. The line of the procession was estimated to be ten

> In 1860, there were 18 slaves owned in New Jersey. The annual session of the Grand Division of Sons Temperance was held in this city on the 17th inst.

THE ENGLISH HOLDERS OF CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Foreign Miscellany.

The published list of English holders of Confederate onds was taken from the Confederate archives. And as the secessionists and enemies of the government favored although they disclaim purchasing Confederate bonds, yet the London Star insinuates that if they did not subscribe to the stock, yet the values set to their names were assigned them by Confederate agents for services rendered TORPEDOES IN ENGLAND .- The important American with calomel, which was administered by their physicians | torpedo experiments took place at Chatham on the 4th inst., under the direction of Donald McKay and Mr. Beardsley, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty Campbell, a sister of one of the physicians, died in a few Numerous operations took place, the most importan being the destruction of the sailing frigate Ternsichore Two hundred and seventy-five-pounder torpedoes were placed at the depth of seven feet below the vessel's keel. When the electric spark was communicated, there was a dull report, the vessel quivered and in a few minutes settled down on an even keel. Not a splinter was shot into

the air. PARAGUAT AND THE ALLIES .- Details of the battle summer, has received a call from the First Congregation- of Gayty show it to have been a sanguinary struggle. On the 17th of August, the allied forces of Brazil, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres, 8,500 strong, encountered 3,400 Par aguayans. The latter were summoned to surrender; they eplied by killing the messenger. The battle then raged for an hour and a quarter. Finally the Paraguayans fled, when a perfect butchery took place; 1,500 Paraguayans were killed and only 300 wounded. Their leader Duarte and 1,200 of his troops were made prisoners, with all their

stores. The allies lost 250 killed and wounded. PRESIDENT JUAREZ -It is stated that President Juarez a very short, thick-set man of the "little Douglas whose object is the development of the resources of the ould, standing say five feet three inches in height. He has extensive correspondence in various parts of the Union. In a conversation with a correspondent of the Manchester Mirror, he expressed himself deeply grateful for the sympathy of the people of the United States. He spoke of Gen. Sheridan's troops at present in Texas to quell internal disturbances, suppress guerrillaism, &c., at the same time acknowledging that they would prevent rebels from joining Maximilian.

Mexico .- Conflicting reports come from Mexico. The Liberals claim to have strong hold on nearly all the States, while the Imperialists say there is no opposition except from about 7,000 guerrillas.

Foreign Items. The U.S. Consul at Leghorn reports that the cholera, which has created much alarm throughout Italy, has almost entirely disappeared.

Lieut. Maury, recently naturalized as a Mexican citien, has, by a decree dated the 19th of September, been appointed an honorary Councillor of State.

At the recent naval fete at Cherbourg, one of the yachts present belonged to an English lady, who commanded it Hudson Street, New York, was murdered by a drunken of 14, a governess and three women servants. Under herself. She had with her a daughrer of 11, and a son chant captain, whom she has taken into her pay, and who assists her with his advice, but does not command

the ship. The cholera has made its appearance in Paris, Toulor and Solliens Port, France. There were 60 cases in the latter place on the first night of its appearance. Fenian arrests continue in England. Strict surveil-

lance is kept on vessels from America. John P. Hale, U. S. Minister at Madrid, was received by the Queen of Spain on the 30th. Mr. Hale, in presenting his credentials, made an address full of friendship

uthampton, England. A form of prayer relating to the cholera and the cattle plague had been prepared by the church authorities.

The death penalty for political offenses has been repealed in San Domingo.

In consequence of the cattle plague, beef steak is 50 ents per pound in London.

It was announced by one of the savans at the late meetng of the British Association, that the Staffordshire coal fields in England will probably be totally exhausted within twenty years. Facts and figures, apparently of the most convincing character, were cited in support of this theory; and eight mines were indicated by name which gave unmistakable signs of speedy exhaustion.

Advices from Panama, of the first inst., state that the people were nightly kept in a state of excitement by an icipated invasion to release the rebel prisoners and eize the President. The excitement was allayed by ending the leading prisoners from the country, and the thers to their homes.

The Peruvian rebels still hold the Chincha Islands against the government, but they permit foreign vessels o remove guano under government contracts.

Active hostilities have commenced in Japan between he Tycoon and the rebellious Princes.

The United States Consul at Leghorn, Italy, says that here is a constant inquiry for American vessels for freights, so that the supply is not equal to the demand.

F H Brown—ES Best. L C Dunn—Z Davis. J M Eaton. Gibbs—S A Gear. C D Hills—E B Hibbard. L J Kidder. (L Mowry. FA Parker. E A Rice. C H Sewall—J T Spof-rd—S K Smith. D L Winslow—L Wentworth.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY. J Austin-S Beedle-W Butler-A D Bridge-J W Beebe-1 S Byrne-F P Bail-E C Bass-D C Brick-N M Bailey-W 1 Riftnham-F A Brown-T Currier-F A Clapp-G L Clapp N C Clifford-G Cravin-T Clutterbuck-M R Currier-E J coliamer-D W Chase-E F Clark-L P Durgin-C R Dagsto-J L Dustin-J H Estes-W Ela-H B Elkius-J L Felt-D

J L Dustin-J H Estes-W Ela-H B Elkins-J L Velt-D
French-E B Fletcher-S A Fuller-Foster & Falmer-C H
ilazier-C N Hinkity-E F Hinks-W J Holland-W P Hyde
A C Hardy-O H Jasper-J H James-J O Knowles-W
tellen-R H Kimball-W G Leonard-B F Livingston-E
darsh-W D Moloolm-J N F Marsh-J Mitchell-C Osgood
W J Olmstead-D Palmer-D Farker-N Porter-B F
ritchard-C A Plummer-S H Platt-W B Palmer-C E
tegers-I, Rich-L B Randall-C Stone-E D Spear-H M
6004-M E Spencer-W T Slocum-N W Scott-G S Stevens
O Wolott-W H Washburn-N P Wiley-C J Williams-C
W Wilder-N Wetherbee-S F Whilden-J Ward-J Young-

Marriages.

In this city, Oct. 5, by Rev. L. R. Thayer, Mr. Alonzo H. Havnes to Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of James Whorf, Haynes to Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of . sq.; Oct. 15, Mr. John S. Davis to Miss Eliz. Esq., Oct. 15, Mr. John S. Davis to Miss Elisabeth T. Ellis, all of Boston.

In East Boston. Oct. 19, by Rev. T. N. Haskell, Jabez T. In East Boston. Oct. 19, by Rev. T. N. Haskell, Jabez T. Denning, Esq., of Maine, to Miss Helen T. Nason, of Boston. In Waitham, Oct. 5, by Rev. C. L. Eastman, Robert Fitzgraid to Esther A. Mack, both of Boston. In Saxonville, Oct. 18, by Rev. A. Gould, Mr. William In Saxonville, Oct. 18, by Rev. C. L. Eastman, Olm P. Pierce, of Wilmington, Mass., to Miss Eliza A. Wilcox, of S. In Waitham, Oct. 17, by Rev. C. L. Eastman, Olm P. Brown to Deborah M. Nichols, both of East Saugus. In Natick, by Rev. W. M. Ayres, Mr. L. Eagene Dennis to Miss Jennie S. Bassett, both of Barre. At the Parsonage at Riverdale, Oct. 15th, by Rev. W. F. Lacount, Mr. Leonard G. Day to Miss Eugenia Lane, all of Gloucester.

In Holliston, Sept. 17th, by Rev. A. F. Herrick, Mr. Wm. M. Heuderson to Miss Sarah J. Packer.

In North Bridgewater, Oct. 7, by Rev. J. B. Husted, of Mouument, Mr. Leunel Smith to Miss Mary Ann Foster, both of Stoughton.

In Westfield, Oct. 16, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Mr. Ed-Westbrook. (No cards.)
In Newport, N. H., Sept. 7th, by Rev. S. G. Kellogg, Prentiss H. Wellcome to Mrs. Olive F. Reed, both of Newport; by the same, at Claremout, Sept. 18th, Truman L. Heath, of Newport, to Miss Frank L. Young, of Sunapee; at the same place, by the same. Oct. 10th, Moulton J. Gilman, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Bethel, Vt., to Miss Helen M., daughter of Harvey Sambora, of Unity,
At the M. E. Parsonage in Croydon, N. H., Sept. 24, by Rev. A. C. Hardy, Mr. John M. Cole, of Newport, to Miss Nancy Leavitt, of Grantham.

(rs. Mary E. Scott.
In Falmouth, Sept. 22d, of malignant sore throat, Henry lardner, son of S. and M. C. Ranks, aged 4 years and S mos.
In South Vassalbord, Me., Sept. 23, very happy in the lord, Osboyne P. Randall, aged 30 years.

Special Actices.

HERALD CALENDAR. S. S. Convention, at St. Paul's, Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25. S. S. Convention, at Warren, Mass., Oct. 25. Ministerial Association, at Fisherville, N. H., Oct. 25, 26. S. S. Convention, at Rockville, Conn., Oct. 25, 26.
S. S. Convention, at 1st Church, Natick, Oct. 26.
Preachers' Meeting, at W. Sandwich, Mass., Oct. 30.
S. S. Convention, at Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 1. S. S. Convention, Wa'nnt Street, Chelsea, Nov. 1, S. S. Convention, at Taunton, Mass., Nov. 1, 2. Dedication, at Newburyport, Nov. 2, 24 o'clock. Ministerial Association, at Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 2. Ministerial Association, at Winterport, Mc., Nov. 13, 15.

Rev. L. L. Shaw, Cross Hill, Me, Rev. F. H. Brown, Plano, Kendall Co., Ill. Rev. D. L. Winslow, Asbury, Ill. Rev. Roduey Gage, Stony Creek, Washtenaw Co., Mich. Rev. L. Weatworth, Clinton, Mc.

SPRINGPIELD DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER-[COPP December - Belchertown, 16, 17; South Belchertown, 12 '. M.; South Wilbraham, 30, 31; East Longmeadow, 31 '. M.; Asbury, 31, evening.

January, 1806—Palmer, 0, 7; Ludlow, 7, P. M.
Oct. 21.
R. W. Allen January, 1866—Fanner, o, , , , R. W. ALLEN.
Oct. 2t.
NOTICE.—The brethren and friends who, on the day of dedication, subscribed in aid of extinguishing the debt upon Grace Church, are requested to pay their subscriptions, if convenient, to JAMES F. MAGKE, NO. 5 Cornnill.
G. HAVEN. Roston, Oct. 19th.

Boston, Oct. 19th.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention will be held at the Westfield M. E. Church, on Thursday, Nov. 16, 1865. There will be three sessions, at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 P. M. Adresses and Essays, with discussions on subjects full of interest to all who are engaged in this noble enterprise.

The friends in Westfield, together with the Committee, desire the friends of Sunday Schools to come to this meeting in large numbers, and a Convention of much interest and profit is expected. Each school on the District it is hoped will be represented in the Convention by the Pastor, Superintendent, and at least by three delegates. The Committee especially desire the Reports of Statisties sent, with the other items noticed in the Circular, on o before Monday, Nov. 13. For particulars, see full programme, which will be forwarded soon.

An effort is being made to secure a reduction of fare upon the Railroads. If it should succeed, due notice will be given.

Chicopee, Oct. 18.

PREACHERS' MEETING. WORCESTER DISTRICT

PREACHERS' MEETING, WORCESTER DISTRICT (ORTH.—The next meeting will convene at East Templeton NORTH.—The next meeting will convene at Last Temperon, Nov. 13th and 14th.

Preaching, Monday evening, Bro. C. L. McCurdy; Tuesday evening, Bro. John A. Lanslug.

ESSAYS: The Duty, Manner and Times of Making a Profession of Entire Sanctification—Bro. C. H. Vinton; Our Rou-Worshiping Population, and What can be Done for their Salvation?—Bro. John Capen; The Religious Biographies of our Tract Ca alogue—Their Present Value to the Church—Bro. Burtis Judd; Modern Spiritualism—Bro. E. S. Beat; Secret Prayer—Bro. H. W. Carter. Sketches of sermons are expected from all present.

greated from all present.

All the brethren in the vicinity, both in the traveling and boad ministry, and their wives, are cordially invited to be C. H. NEWELL, See'y. NOTICE.—A Special Meeting for Prayer for the Outpouring of the Holy Spirit in this City, will be held at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Friday evening, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock. All who desire this great blessing are invited to be present.

re invited to be present.

Per order of the Devotional Committee. The Annual Sermon before the FEMALE RELIEF SOCI ETY of the Hanover Street M. E. Church, Boston, will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, on next Sun day afternoon, Oct. 29th, in the Church. Services will com mence at 3 o'clock. Everybody is invited.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. t market for the current week: Cattle, 2201; Sheep and mbs, 9,285; Number of Western Cattle, 800; Eastern Cattle, 455; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 901; Cattle left over from last week 45; Swine, 3500

\$11.00 **9** 12.60; second quality 10.00 **8** 10.75; third quality, \$8.50 **8**10.00 **9** 100 **8 s** (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress-Lamb Skins-1.50 & 1.62; Sheep Skins 1.50 & 1.62 each.

Calf Skins-00 g 200 P B.
Prices for Beeves remain about the same as they did last week; the quality of the offerings is rather better. Trade has been active, and nearly all the cattle that came in from the West were sold yesterday.

Stores—Sales—Yearlings, \$17 @ \$22; 2 years old \$28 @ \$45; 3 years old, \$40 3 \$65. There is but a few small cattle | 140 Washington Street, (nearly opposite School Street,)

n market sold for stores at the present time, most of them being sold to slaughter.

Working Oxen—Sales at \$160, \$165, \$175, \$190, \$195, \$205, \$200, \$230, \$350. But few in market and trade is active Milch Couss — Sales ordinary \$45 @ 60; extra \$75 @ 125.
Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of Sheep and Lambs-There is not so large in market, an trade is active. We quote sales at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.62j, \$5.00 and \$5.50 P head, and from 6, 6½, 7 @ 90 P h.

Swine—Wholesale, 00 & 15c & t; retail 15 to 18c & tb. Store Hogs—Few taken for slaughter house yards at 14je & b. Fat Hogs-2800 at market; prices 13 @ 14 c V fb. RETAIL PRICE. VEGETABLES. 35 \psi b, \text{ } \psi b, \text{ } \end{align* } \text{ } \text FRUIT.

WHOLSESALE PRICE. Eggs, 100 doz, 30 200 00

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Potatoes—
Jackson Whites,
#bbl, 2 00 @ 2 25
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 3 0 00
Hubbard Squashes,
#bton,
Warrow Squashes,
#bton,
Fanberries,
#bbl, 0 00 @ 00 00

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Corn, # 56 fbs.
Southern yellow.
Western mixed, 97 @ 1 western mixed, 97 @ 1 degree for five for HIDES AND SKINS.

Carrots, y bush, & 0 00 Straw, 100 los, 13 Straw, 100 los, 14 Straw, 100 los, 15 Straw, 1 GRASS SEED. Oak, 4 00 @ 4 50 Calf Skins, ₩ 1b.-Northern, 20 @ 25 In Rough, Sheep Skins—Bark Tanned, Sumac do, Fowl Meadow, 4 50 @ 5 00

3 50 g 4 00 Pulled,

dread of death, would act wisely in having recourse to occa-sional doses of these life-preserving Pills. Persons of full habit, who are liable to epilepsy, rush of blood to the head,

decrease, or that the demand for it will in the slightest degree decline, until some other specific for allaying pain and curing the various ills for which the Pain Killer is used, shall be discovered of equal potency with it—of which there would seem to be little probability at the present day. We understand that the cost of some of the ingredients of which the Pain Killer is composed, has very much ingreased since the commencement of the war, though the price of the medicine has been but very little advanced. Indeed, it is not only one of

Advertisements.

ills, but it is also one of the cheapest. As a remedy for stomach complaints at this season, or any season of the year when they occur, we regard it as of the very highest value; and we A LECTURE ON IRRITABILITY OF THE BLADDER and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., edither the surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., e we were growing alarmingly worse, we have taken the Pain Killer and found it to work like a charm. Three doses—half a teaspoonful each in a wine-glass of water, or milk, with a the liver become clogged, then this bile is absorbed by the secretions, and is carried into the whole system. Hence the

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORA-TOR restores Gray Hair to its original color, stops tis falling out, keeps the head clean, and stands above comparison with any other Hair Dressing. It is a Vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever. No persons, young or old, should fail to use it.

GEORGE C GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

ural color, the appetite and bowels regular, and the system For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 25. CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED .- A fair trial of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM will convince the most skeptical sufferer that this medicine has no equal in the world for the cure of the different stages of this dreadful disease. Every Consumpive ought to read the certificates of remarkable cures, and A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, requires immediate ritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result. Brown's Bron-CHIAL TROCHES, having a direct influence to the parts, give

Address W. J. HOLLAND, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Diseases, Troches are used with always good success. Singer and Public Speakers will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the endent. Price, \$1.25. ountry. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them is new localities in various prets of the world, and the Troche THEOLOGICAL BOOKS. The greatest variety in th are universally pronounced better than other articles. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered. Sold every

TO THE LADIES. NEW FALL GOODS.-Black Silks Capes, Shawis, Thibets, Lyonese, Alpacas, De Laines, Prints, and Cottons. You will usually find many things at decidedly good bargains. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. O 3. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover Street. tf. Sept. 13.

THE blossoms of the gold-colored campac on the hair of the Indian women supply the Sauscrit poets with elegan allusions. And Sterling's Ambrosia mak-s America MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Con

where in the United States, and in Foreign Cou

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAF want.

centrated Potash, or Ready Soap Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP .- This celebrated Toilet SOAH such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by

all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1. AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1865 .- We would invite the atten tion of our customers and the public to our large and choice stock of Elegant Goods for Gentlemen's Garments; noveltics from all the celebrated looms of Foreign Countries, together with the best styles of Home Manufactured Goods. We have many styles of Nobby Goods, which we control. Our styles our usual thorough manner. Our Prices will be as low as the

market will allow.
THWING & COLLINS, Tailors,

1y

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is the most perfect prepara-tion for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vege-table compound, and contains no injurious ingredients. It will restore gray hair to its original color—will prevent the hair falling out—and will promote its growth. It is a splensoft. lustrous and silken. R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua N. H.,

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY .- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance, and rich,

From Distinguished Clergume Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received. REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes, "by he use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair ressing, the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daugh ter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, unti-we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair ha

indsomely thickened up, and also has a healthful appear ing to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural

aum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

fork, manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD. LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, ETC. Also, LIN-SEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co. General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.—A Consumptive Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a laughter, was given up to die. His child was cu now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mor-tals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this rem-edy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay eay, free, on receipt of their names, win two samps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Nigh Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, In-action of the Bowels, Wasting away of the Museles.

The writer will please state the name of the paper they see The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penu. 3mos. Sept. 27.

NESS, COLD OR COUGH, never despair of being cured unti

Advertisements.

AND DERMATOLOGIST,
Cures all diseases of the Hair and Scalp. Also, Blemishes f the Face and Eruptions of the Skin.
The Dr. has been very successful in restoring the hair to ads that have been bald for years, in cases where the loss of the hair was occasioned by disease or improper treatment.

Patients are earnestly advised either to apply personally, for advice, or to describe their eases fully and minutely, in riting, as the Doctor prepares
NO QUACK MIXTURES,

NO QUACK MIXTURES,
As a Standard Panacea in all Ailments,
but combines and modifies his remedies to suit the peet
requirements of each individual case. It is, of course, im
sible that any one remedy or set of remedies, should meet
exigencies of the complicated and various derangement
those delicate organs; and hence the advantage of consul
a skillful physician, who will prescribe understandingly
each patient, according to the symptoms and causes of
complaint.

Office, 210 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ROOM No. 1. UP STAIRS.

[From the Boston Daily Courier.]

Let all those afflicted with diseases of the scalp, and all disagrecable affections of the skin, bear in mind that DR. BABCOCK, 210 Washington Street, has been most successful in giving relief and effecting permanent cures to his patients. The Doctor's experience, in almost every part of the world, enables him to judge of the necessities of cach case at once, and prepare the remody. He professes no panaces for every aliment, well assured (as every one must be,) that one remedy cannot reach all cases. A skillful physician, he has made this class of discases his special study; hence the pleasing and fortunate results he has brought to his patrons.

[From the Saturday Evening Gazette.]

Dr. G. W. BABCOCK, a thoroughly selentific practitioner and a most reliable person, has been for years engaged in treating diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, and premature greyness, with excellent results. Those seeking his advice will find bim a gentleman of scientific ability, and worthy of all confidence.

BLADDER and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., editor of the Scalpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th Avenue. New York, illustrated by three cases—Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible to cure stricture by diluting it? Its immediate cure by the urethrotome; stricture of the uterus, piles, fissure, fistula and concealed or itching ulcer of the rectum. Their sympathetic symptoms. Scalpel, No. 46, Inclose 50 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER. Publisher, Box No. 3,121, or No. 2 Veacy Street, Astor House, New York.

"Home on a Furlough," is an engraving that has been seattered widely and with great acceptance from the pleasant New
England homestead to the log cabin at the Weat. It is now
followed by a companion picture. "How We Won the Battle." The same soldier, his loyal service done, returns with
mutilated, but still martial figure, to the repose of the fireside, and there, amid the eager group of home listeners,
's shoulders his crutch and shows how fields are won." The
faces before him are instinct with varying emotions,—some
kindling with pariotic ferror; others awed by the recital of
the perils he has passed, and others again serencly thankful
that he has survived them all. In the background a pale
mother clasps her shuddering child, while both listen to the
oft-told story of the conflict that has left them widowed and
orphaned. The engraving is by Sartain, from a painting by
Schusseles, and is well designed and effectively finished, and
Mil find its way to thousands of loyal homes.—Springfield
Republican.

GOLDEN-HAIRED GERTRUDE. A Story for Juveniles, by THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the Inde-TWO HUNGRY KITTENS. A Poem for Children, by HEODORE TILTON. Price, 70 cents.
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. Publications of all the Society es at New York, Boston and Philadelphia. At Publisher

Sermon Paper, Stationery, Albums, Games.

TIBBALS & WHITING,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. Oct 25

WANTED. An active and capable girl wanted to do general housework in a small family in Boston. To one that suits, liberal wages will be paid. Address A. B., Zion's Herald Office. Oct 25 WON'T USE ANY OTHER. WEBSTER'S
VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO, 38 Hanover Street, Boston.
For sale by all Druggists. 6mos Oct 25

FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER and for the MINISTER.

Just issued: A new little book by Bonar, entitled Just issued: A new little book by BONAR, enuture WORDS TO WINNERS OF SOULS. Paper covers, 12 cents; cloth, 50 cents. 102 pp. 18mo. Mailed free of postage. This work was prepared by its learned and plous author during the revivals which. In 1859, were so powerful in Great Britain and America. Its earnest appeals are well calculated to awaken ministers and teachers to a new and profound consideration of the responsibilities of their calling, and a frest consecration of themselves to Christ and his service. It will be valuable in promoting the zeal and fidelity of those to whom has been committed the solemn yet blessed work of winning souls.

Also Just Published, BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD, AND THE WAITING erted.

OUR SYMPATHIZING HIGH PRIEST. Meditations on the Daily Surrows of the Saviour. By A. L. O. E. 24mo. pp. H. Tastefully bound in cloth. Price 45 cents. A book hich will be welcomed by every heart that knows how to alue the sympathy of the God-Man, our Saviour. raine the sympathy of the God-Man, our Saviour.

THE PERSON OF CHRIST. The Miracle of History; with a rep'y to Straws and Renan, and a collection of Testimonies of Unbelievers. By Rev. Dr. Schaff. 16mo., pp. 375 \$1.00. This book is adapted to the very latest phases of infidelity; yet it is not mainly controversial. It gives a clear, admiring, and reverent view of the perfection of the human character of Jesus, and upon this builds an impregnable argument for the divine origin and power of Christianity. It is not a biography, but a sketch of character, as exhibited in the different periods of our Lord's earthly life. CALLS TO THE SAVIOUR. 180 pp., 45 cents. "We mow of no book in the compass of Engli-h theological literature which we would wish puore to put into the hands of he inquirer after truth."—United Presbyterium. CHRIST THE CHILDREN'S GUIDE. 36 pp. paper cov rs. 6 cents; cloth, 20. "Children greatly need to have r uide, who shall set the m right in the beginning. And there is no sure Guide but Jesus."

COME TO JESUS. 64 pp., 18mo. Paper covers, 6 cents; cloth, 30 cents. By Rev. Newman Hall. Ov r 200,000 copies of this beautiful and simple little book have been cir-QUENCH NOT THE SPIRIT. 64 pp., 18mo. Paper cov rs. 6 ccats. N. BROUGHTON, JR., Depository, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston.

THERE IS NO BOOK FOR CHOIRS SUPERIOR to the "Harp of Judah," by L. O. Emerson. Seven-ty five Thousand Copies have a lready been sold, and the book gives the greatest degree of satisfaction to all who have used it For Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions and Singers at Home it is a collection of music that is universally liked.

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Popular Work,

GRANT AND SHERMAN: heir Camp igns and Generals. By Hon. J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Moun tains," etc. In one octavo volume—over 600 pages,—with 30 Steel Portraits, Battle Scenes and Maps, comprising the Life, Public Services and Military Career of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT, the greatest General of modern

MAJ. GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN, the Hero of Wincheste

MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE, the Hero of Roanoke and New MAJ. GEN. A. H. TERRY, the Hero of Fort Fi her And many other prominent Generals of the Union Army with thrilling accounts of Battles, Sieges, Adventures, etc written in Mr. Headley's graphic and inimitable style.

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CREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS. What the people want—The STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume of over 1000 pages splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals battle secaes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival a sendid, lacid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octaviolames. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address.

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BRO-KERS and Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON. NEWS FOR THE BOYS! We have just com-menced the publication of two new series of Juveniles the first entitled the

be completed in five 16mo, volumes. The first volume i o be computed and ready, viz:
SIDNEY DE GREY, or the Rival School Boys; the story of a boy who believed a pure character to be the prize of life. 1 volume, price \$1.25.

LAWRENCE LANCEWOOD, ESQ. This book is a true picture of boy life; interesting in its de-criptions of boys' character, and abounding in manly oughts and feelings which every boy should strive to posss. The book is handsomely illustrated with drawings b Whitney, making one of the finest juveniles ever pu

THE BROOKSIDE SERIES, be completed in five 16mo. volumes, the first volumes hich is now ready, viz: BY AUNT HATTIE.

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1 volume 16mo., handsomely illustrated. Price \$1.25.
This is a story of Domestic Life, told in this author's well known sprightly and vivid style, and alike entertaining to the old and young. The volumes of both series will be followed by others as rapidly as possible. These books have met with universal commendation from the trade, as being handsome. The Christian Era says: It is prettily written, is pleasing in its details, and make nost interesting volume. It should be read by husbands a

res, and all young persons who expect to enter true releas. The principal character, is a fine study for boys.

BY MARIA LOUISA HAYWARD, volume, 16mo. Price \$1.25. Pronounced by all a capital ook. Having sold the first edition within a few days of its GRAVES & YOUNG, 24 Cornhill, Boston,

BEERS, 31 Essex STREET, is blessing the

Advertisements.

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms ste., made of genuine bell metal (copper and the composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and waranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making sells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announce as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects and is a fact well known where bells of base material, and with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessin any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-metal, as *material*, always has a high commercial value, the ther can only command the price of old iron An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & Co., (SCALE WAREHOUSE,) 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications. For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an

Illustrated Catalogue. E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, June 7 eowly West Troy, N. 1 THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND BEMEDY.

DR POLAND'S WHITE PINK COMPOUND
Is a cure for all Throat and Lung Affections and Kidney Complaints. It is safe, It is pleasant and summer and the same of t

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WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner, Feb 12

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Advertisements.

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VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS. PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M.D. aduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospital, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan,

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE, What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases therto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured

ions of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the sent of any disease di-ectly reached, and the equilibrium restored. Phose who have suffered long from painful and obstinate dis-Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medi

ave no parallel at the present day,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians, ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. During the past five years we have contended with obsta-

RAPIDITY OF CURE. Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "alow, recuperative process of Nature,"

of equilibrium. But when, from any cause, down goes one ide of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is equisite is to restore the normal balance of the scale. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating om an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (heredi-

tary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD. PARALYSIS. Hemiplegia, Paresis. Paraplegia, Paralysis. Agitans. It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatic of Paralysis, that we have the Great Life giving Power.

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Liver Complaint. Want of Appetite. SCROFULA. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ULCERATION. ING'S EVIL. ERYSIPELAS. This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with told misery, is by all usual medical remedies in RHEUMATISM.

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Epilepsy. Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day n which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffer g women will this medicine prove an inestimable blessingting their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than i MERCURIAL DISEASES. Salivation.
Bad Complexion. Feeling of Weariness. Depression of Spirits

irely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardas Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfig-

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system en-

are the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,
Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breasts, and should be
taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing
their breaking and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by

taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

and in the female Dropsy of the ovaries and wombs, gener Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and Swellg of other Glands of the body will be completely reduced Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case, and all the affections of this important Organ (persons suffering from

BROKEN DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Hot Skin and Extremities

the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

eased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup rill correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is irectly under the skin. In Discusses of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, adigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other STITUTION LIFE STRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stand

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal. Moth Patches upon the Female face, depending upon a dis-

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young TION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countena w life and happiness. re liable to the same Diseases. Nature and Science have adde the Constitution Life Syrap for the benefit of all.

glected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do To Mothers and Manuel Patters in the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it pre

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JERE A. D.

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. COME TO JESUS. Dear wearied, heavy-laden soul, Do the dark waves about thee roll? Has all this restless world no balm To heal and soothe thee into calm? Come, then, O come to Jesus

Canst thou in all thy pleasures find No joy that satisfies the mind? Hast thou secured within thy breast No single spot of pure, sweet rest ?

Thus through the weary world went I,-Unresting, all my soul did sigh,-In pleasures, friends and studies sought Somewhat to satisfy, nor thought

How blind was I! How all my way Was hedged with thorns,—and my poor day How dark it grew! it seemed like night,— But O. I knew not then that light Came only in with Jesu

Dear one, thy quest is all in vain, And loss thou'lt find at last, not gain, When, thy life's problem fully wrought, Thou to thy journey's end art brought-Brought with no hope in Jesus!

Come, then, dear soul, for waiting, stands, With yearning heart and outstretched hands, With words of promise large and free, Sounding with tenderest love for thee, This same dear, loving Jesus

Thy heart to Him, and feel, and know A peace that fills the void within, The precious blood that saves from sin, The life that dwells in Jesus!

O, peace beyond our highest thought! O, endless life within us wrought! O. love, whose depth is measureless O, infinite breadths and heighths of grace! And all, and all in Jesus!

Literary Actices.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SER

This is a very prettily written book for the people giving a general view of the carly days of our martyr President, his culture, preparation for his work, his ca to the presidency, and his course therein until his tragic "taking off." It does not pretend to be a thoroughly exhaustive work, but it is one which will find its way to the hearts of the people where Abraham Lincoln lived and where his memory will be cherished. It is sold only by subscription through agents, and we learn that it has many thousand subscribers already.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Authony Froude. Vols III and IV. 12mo., pp. 480, 508. New York: Charlet Scribner & Co. Boston: Lee & Shepherd.

This is a continuation of the work the first two volu of which were very favorably noticed in those column The reputation which the author secured by these volume is fully sustained in these. He gives a new and clearer insight into some portions of English history than any other historian. When completed this will become standard work. The mechanical execution is perfect: outside and in they bless the eyes.

ARTHUR MARSTON; or Sinning and Sorrowing. By Caroline E. Kelly. Philadelphia: J. C. Carrigues & Co. For sale by J. P. Magee.

This is not a book of religious fiction skillfully arranged to produce an effect, but of facts well attested. There is simply a change of names and places; all else is real. The book is well written, and the facts and scenes de scribed will not only keep up the attention, but deeply i npress the reader with the idea of the danger of sin. of indecision and of the procrastination of the day of repentance. JESUS AND THE COMING GLORY; or, Notes on Scripture. By Joel Jones, LL.D. 8vo., pp 581. Philadel-

a lawyer and a judge. A brief memoir of the judge is given. He was a deeply pious man, and these Notes ar the results of his careful study of the Scriptures. MAN, MORAL AND PHYSICAL; or, the Influence of Health and Disease on Religious Experience By Rev. Joseph H. Jones, D.D. 12mo pp. 324. Philadelphia: James

tant facts and suggestions which every one ought to know. The title fully indicates the general character of the work

Without adding many words, we simply say, this is on ANTHONY WEYMOUTH; or, the Gentleman Adven By William H. G. Kingston. pp. 294. Boston : J. E

JOLLY AND KATY IN THE COUNTRY, by Alice Gray, pp. 360. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. This belongs to the popular series called Carter's Fireside Library, and is a good book.

WANDERINGS OVER BIBLE LANDS AND SEAS. By the author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family." 16mo., pp. 416. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. This book, like all written by the same gifted autho is interesting and instructive. We are first introduced to Malta, from thence to Egypt-and on through places sacred in Bible history.

THE APPLE OF LIFE is the title of a pretty poem b Owen Meredith-in short pamphlet form, 35 pages, and published by Ticknor & Fields.

Carlton & Porter have recently published a beautiful series called "VARIETY LIBRARY," consisting of five volumes, entitled THE FISHERMEN OF GARUP'S ISLAND: THE STORY OF MAY; THE FISHERMAN'S CHILDREN WOODBURY FARM: THE LOG HOUSE BY THE LAKE.

The same publishers have sent us a package of twenty two excellent Tracts for Sunday School Anniversary Dialogues. Also, THE MARTYR OF THE CATACOMBS. Tale of Ancient Rome, illustrated and very interesting and LITTLE PANSY, a Story of the School Life of a Min ister's Orphan Daughter, with illustrations-all for th

Memoirs.

REV. JUSTIN SPAULDING.

Bro. Spaulding was born in Moretown, Vt., No. 3, 1802, and died July 9, 1865. He was converted Feb., 1817, when little more than 14 years of age In 1822 he received license to exhort, and went on to the Barnard Circuit, Vermont, with Rev. John Lord. He received local preacher's license the next June, and joined the New England Conference or trial. In 1823 he was stationed with Rev. A. D. Merrill, on Unity Circuit, New Hampshire. His next appointment was at Craftsbury and Derby Circuit. Vermont; the next at Lyndon and Sutton; the next at Weston, two years. Here he was married to Miss Susan Porter-transferred to the Maine Conference and stationed at Elliot two years. His next appoint ments were Goshen, Bath and Gardiner. He was then appointed Presiding Elder on Somerset District. Here his health failed him seven months, and on recovering he was stationed at Augusta. At this point, January, 1835, he received the appointment of sionary to Rio Janeiro, South America. In his missionary labors he spent about six years of laborious, self-denying toil, of which I can say nothing in detail, for the reason that information as to his varied and difficult service, is not within my reach. My recollection of the matter in general is that he was leemed faithful and successful in his work, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the Missionary Board.

He returned from South America in 1841. His subsequent appointments were as follow: Winchester in 1842 and 1843; Haverhill District in 1844; was agent of Biblical Institute in 1845; stationed at Claremont in 1846; Haverhill District again in 1847, 1848, and 1849; Dover District, 1850 and 1851; Manchester, 1852; Portsmouth, 1853 and 1854; Salem, 1855. This was his last appointment, his health being already seriously impaired. In 1856 he re-ceived a superannuated relation—lived for some time at Manchester-but subsequently removed to Moretown, Vermont, where he remained till his death. His health had been gradually failing for years, and for the last two years he was entirely unable to take care of himself. His disease, dropsy and softening of the brain, was of such a character as to devolve a

forted him to the last moment of life. His memory, of course, nearly failed him. If he went only a few rods from his home, he could not find his way back h again. And yet he would converse upon the subject of religion to the last hour; this seemed to have a hold upon his thoughts, his soul, that disease could dence in God, and with a bright hope of eternal life

preciative view of his character and ministerial la bors; but as my personal acquaintance with him was slight, and I have not the necessary information, must fail to do the subject justice. He was a ma of interesting physiognomy, pleasing address and gen tlemanly bearing-affable and social in a high de gree-a warm-hearted and faithful friend and brother His ministerial qualifications were of a very respec table character. In intelligence, mental endowment and deep piety, he excelled many. For a long serie of years he labored in the cause diligently, faithfully, successfully. The church delighted to honor him, a his responsible appointments plainly show. We believ his work was " well done," and that he has " entere into the joy of his Lord."

Salem, Oct., 1865.

For Zion's Herald, REV. THOMAS NEWELL.

Rev. Thomas Newell died in Malden, Mass., on th 12th ult., aged 69 years. He was born at Heart's Content, Newfoundland and educated to the mercantile profession, developing a fine talent for mathematics. He became book keeper in an extensive establishment at Carbonear

Here among merchants and shipmasters he devoted his leisure to reading, history and metaphysics being his favorite studies. He also studied Blackstone, and acquired a good knowledge of common law, creditably informing himself also in the arts and sciences. He was always abstemious in his habits, and up right in moral character. His mind was naturally acute and discriminating, and at one time he wrote much for the newspapers; social, moral and religious

reforms being his usual themes. His articles were spirited, his opinions usually sound, and his views well put. At the age of thirty-nine he was born of God, and joined the Wesleyan Methodists, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Church the remainder of his life. He filled all positions in the church open to laymen, and for more than a score of vears was a faithful local preacher.

He shrank from no appointment on "the plan, often walking twelve miles to reach an appointment on the Sabbath-returning in the same mannerthrough all weathers, fording streams, and in winter wading deep snows, sometimes making his own path, to preach Christ to the people who were hungry for parents. The little fellow when he first left his hom the word. He received Mr. Wesley's views of Sanctification as theoretically and scripturally correct; and while modest in his professions, he endeavored to make his covictions felt through a pure life and godly conversation. He seemed to have an unaffected contempt for anything in social or business life not thoroughly honest and straightforward. He loved our free institutions, but hated slavery, and could never tolerate excuses for the slaveholders' rebellion He stood well in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and held several offices of trust among them. He was a staunch advocate of the temperance reform, and at one time barely escaped a seat in the Colonial Legislature. In 1851 or 1852-after inducing over forty families to come with him-he emigrated to the United States, arriving at New York. He soon came to Boston, became a member of the Church Street charge, and was honorably connected in business until smitten with paralysis in October, 1861. He then removed to Malden to spend the rest of his days in the quiet of his bed-chamber.

I never saw him when he was not rejoicing in what, but his trust was firm as the rock. Most affectionately he committed his wife and children to God. never hearing them commended in prayer to him without being affected to tears. Towards the last he suffered greatly; but with constantly increasing pain from several maladies, he rejoiced in the great salvation. In a moment of quiet, which drew the attentio of wife and watchers, he, looking up, said, "Welcome! welcome, Jesus! welcome!" and departed for

the "land of rest." Malden, Oct., 1865.

Family Circle.

THE GOSPEL, GLAD TIDINGS TO MOTHERS It has been well said by another that there was one aspect of Christianity to which even the veriest skep could not but allow a beauty worthy to be divin the sweet hope it inspires in regard to the condition of those who die in infancy.

To the Christian view truly every little grave in the condition of the cond

To the Christian view truly every little grave is mother, though indeed she may shed tears of natural affection over the fading form of her little one, rejoices yet in its happiness with a trust that is perfect and entire. The church on earth, looking up by the eye of faith to its heavenly home, beholds its golden streets already thronged, peopled by bands of angel children caught up thither before they had known the soiling touch of sin, and finds one of its mightiest, holiest incitements, its most insuperable incentives to courageous, heroic endurance, and tireless endeavor in the fond hope of a reunion one day with those in the fond hope of a reunion one day with those early loved and lost. Those precious little darlings, in whom our very hearts may be said to live, may vanish from time to time from our arms, from the cravanish from time to time from our arms, from the cra-dle and the fireside, but they carry our hearts with them into the blessed realms of eternal rest and joy. Who, indeed, has not remarked upon the face of the Christian mother who has lost children in infancy a peculiar holy calm, as of one who, having suffer has entered into rest? The little fleet of which was the convoy has already reached its destination, was the convoy has already reached its destination, and the immortal quiet of their haven, yea, the very calm of eternity, has passed into her own breast. And for all this mothers are indebted—to what? To the gospel. Is it not then indeed to such glad tidings, "the glorious gospel of the blessed God?" And are not the "feet of them" that bring such a message, that publish such tidings, truly "beautiful upon the mountains?" O, Christian mothers, as you clasp your little ones tenderly to your knee and bosom, or ween sweet tears over their early graves, be not unweep sweet tears over their early graves, be not un-mindful of your indebtedness to this "glorious gos-pel," and especially consider whether you have done hitherto and are still doing all that you can do, by your prayers and sacrifices and labors, to extend your hopes to the despairing hearts also of heathen

And, by the way, perhaps I cannot better interrate the unspeakable indebtedness of the mothers of Christendom to the gospel of Christ, and at the same time put in a plea on behalf of those now sorrowing unsustained by its precious promises, than by relating an incident which shall serve to place in contrast the hopes of the former and those of the poor mothers at sitting in darkness. The incident is furnished by et sitting in darkness. The incident is furnished by a returned missionary, who has labored nine years in India, and who resided while in that laud at Bassein

on the western coast of Burmah.

But before proceeding with the narrative, in order that we may receive its full force, it should be premised that the religion of India is Buddhism, and that the characteristic doctrinal feature of Buddhism that the characteristic doctrinal feature of Buddhism is metempsychosis or the transmigration of souls. This system teaches that the souls of men appearing at any time on earth have already passed through numberless forms of being, and are destined to undergo numberless such changes after the present life. They may have been gods who have sunk through every stage of lower existences, man heast hird very They may have been gods who have sunk through every stage of lower existence—man, beast, bird, reptile—and bave again risen to the dignity of human beings, from which they will again rise and sink, sink and rise, in eternal circles of pain and sorrow. What a place of despair, then, truly, is the death-bed of the Buddhist! and hardly more to himself than to those he leaves behind. Before him stretches out that long, restless, painful pilgrimage of being, while neither he himself nor they who wail around his couch know in what disgusting and hateful form he may next appear before him.

But to my story. The missionary, as it has already been intimated, was residing at Bassein, on the western coast of Burmab. His story is thus told: "Near them lived a small Burman family, consisting of a

vast amount of care and toil on his friends; his wife especially, whose faithful services cherished and compassed by his house on her way to the grave, if such it could be called, sometimes with her hair wildly disit could be called, sometimes with her har wildly dis-heveled, and uttering such piteous wails and howls as can come only from a broken-hearted and despairing heathen mother. At length one morning, whether by chance or purpose he did not mention, my friend had taken his walk in the same direction, and was standing not far from the grave when the wretched hold upon his thoughts, his soul, that disease could not disengage. He seemed to be more conscious a few hours before his death than for some time before. He died at last with a holy trust and confidence in Cod and with a height hope of eternal life. weather being chilly, by some slight remaining warmth in the ashes, and was at the moment coiled ready for a spring, and just about to dart its poisonous fangs into her hand. Starting back with an expression of intense fear and horror, she fled from the spot, shriekashe went 'Has my shild become a servent?' has as she went, 'Has my child become a serpent? has

my child become a serpent?'

Ah! what a striking and pathetic illustration the total lack, in even the best forms of heathenise of anything to meet the deepest wants of the huma heart! How affecting and significant a testimony t nears: How affecting and significant a testimony to the excellency in this respect of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord! and finally, how efficient and practical a plea, addressing itself with great force to all the favored mothers of Christendom, on behalf of those desolate, despairing sisters, on whom the blessed Sun of Righteousness, with healing in his wings, has never yet arisen!

Alas! alas! for the poor beathen mother. Beauti ful indeed upon the mountains are the feet of them that publish good tidings; that carry to these sorrow. ing ones the message, not only of salvation from sin and suffering, of redemption from the darkness and superstitions of an unmitigated heathenism, but espec-ially of this glorious inheritance of hope beyond the

There is a world above
Where sorrow is unknown,
A long eternity of love
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here Translated to that glorious sphere.

Rev. R. H. Howard, in Christian Adv. and Journal.

THE BIRLE. As the word of God contains in it mysteries can ble of exercising the most penetrating wits, so does it also afford plain and manifest truths fit for the nourishment of the simple and less knowing. Upon its surface there is milk for children, and within its ecret recesses there is matter of admiration an wonder for the most profound. It is like a river whose water is shallow enough for a lamb to wade in and deep enough for an elephant to swim.

Children.

THE EYE THAT LOOKS UPON US.

A painter, very well known and very much b loved, died last year in England. His principal work was to prepare the illustrations for the magazines and newspapers which are adorned with pictures. His name was Leech. When a boy, he attended a large public school. It was a boarding school; and her he would remain during the long terms away from his would be home-sick enough; but after a while, in the company of his companions, this would wear away. But his mother, having no one to take his place, pine to see her boy. It was not customary for the parent to visit their children at the school; but the loving mother felt such a strong desire to see her son, tha she arranged this plan:

All around the playground of the school were high blocks of buildings. So Mrs. Leech hired an upper room in one of these houses, from the windows of which the whole playground could be seen Into this room went the tender mother every time she came t the city, and there from the window she would look down upon the happy little fellows playing below One, among them all, her fond eve would seek ou He did not know that any one was looking down upon bim. He did not think that his best friend or earth was so near that if he had spoken her nam she would have answered at once. But on he wen with his play, while that tear-dimmed eye followed him wherever he moved.

A mother's eye cannot always be upon us. Our ice may not always reach One, however, always looking down upon us. That Eye is as tender as a mother's. By day and by night, when we wake and when we sleep, he is looking upon us. If we whisper to him, he will hear us. It is our Father in heaven. "When father and mother for sake us, then the Lord will take us up." How a kind and generous act of her little bo

would please that unseen mother above him! Ho selfish and wicked act would grieve her! Our heavenly Father smiles from above down upon our hearts when we do right; and we grieve the Holy Spirit when we do wrong.

Let us not forget that Eye. Let us not forget ho loving is that heart that looks down through that eye God so loved the world that he gave his only be MOTHER'S SERMON.

"Mother," said Johnny, "our minister preached "Did you not get one idea, Johnny?" asked h "No," answered Johnny, looking down, "I did no

get one, not one I could tell to myself." "I am sorry," said his mother.
"So am I," said Johnny; "but, mother, if you only preach me a little sermon on serving God, I shall anderstand it," and he sat down on a cricket before

understand it," and he sat down on a cricket before her, putting his hands on her lap.

"I will try, then, Johnny," said his mother, and looking with her eyes full of love on her dear boy, she said: "Some people think serving God means to be honest and industrious, and mind your own business; some think it means to be poor. A long, long while ago men thought they were serving God when they put his people in prisons, when they beat them, and burnt them, and tortured them in many cruel ways. And some people now think if they only go to church every Sunday, they are certainly serving God. But people may do all this, and never serve God at all. In order to serve God aright, two things are necessary; first, we must know what it is he wants us to do; and the second is, we must have help to do it. And the Lord Jesus Christ gives us both of these, Johnny, to help us to serve God. In the gospel he shows us what to do—that we must repent of our sins shows us what to do—that we must repent of our sin and believe on him as our Saviour, that is, we must become true Christians. We never begin to serve God aright until our hearts are changed.

we may do until our hearts are changed, we cannot please God."
"But can we change our own hearts?" ask "Not without Christ," she answered. "He ca

"Not without Christ," she answered. "He can change our evil hearts by his Holy Spirit, and make us Christians. Without him we can do nothing; but with his help we can do all things. So you see, Johnny, that the help we need to serve God must come from Jesus. If we want to be servants of God, we must learn of Jesus. Your father and mother, and your ministers and teachers, Johnny, can show what to do, but they cannot make you do it.

and what a blessed teacher is he !- Child's Paper. THE WORST OF IT. "Do you want any berries, ma'am?" said a lit

the pail from him, she stepped into the house. He did not follow, but remained behind, whistling to some canaries hanging in their cages on the porch. Why do you not come in and see if I measure berries right?" said the lady: "how do you "I am not afraid," said the lady: "now do you know but what I may cheat you."
"I am not afraid," said he; "you would get the worst of it, ma'am."

"Get the worst of it!" she said; "what do ye "Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries, and you would be stealing; don't you think you would get the worst of it?"

Biographical.

couch know in what disgusting and hateful form he may next appear before him.

But to my story. The missionary, as it has already been-intimated, was residing at Bassein, on the western coast of Burmah. His story is thus told: "Near them lived a small Burman family, consisting of a young married pair and their little child, a bright promising boy about two years old. This child was taken sick and died. A day or two after, the parents, attended by some friends, carried the little body into a waste place outside of the town, and having constructed a funeral pile, they laid the corpse on it and burned it to ashes. The mother then scraped up the poor remains with her hands, and spread over them a thin covering of soil. Every morning after this, for REV. WILLARD GLOVER died in Jonesport, Me.

and reflection. He was a very kind husband and father, always interested in the welfare and happiness of his family, and over ready to impart instruction. He sent messages exhorting his absent daughters to be faithful, and to persevere in doing good. During his long sickness he suffered very much, but without a murmur. When too weak to read himself, he requested others to read to him favorite passages of scripture, and when his mind wandered a little, he wished to have written on the walls, "God is love," and also "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee." His last words were, "Hope great things, expect great things, attempt great things, persevere in great things."

MRS MARY ANN MARSH, wife of Rev. Joseph Marsh MRS MARY ANN MARSH, wife of Rev. Joseph Marsh, died in New Bedford, Oct. 9th, at the parsonage of the M. E. Church, Fourth Street, aged 65 years. Mrs. Marsh, the daughter of John and Mary Ann Hughes, was born in Bristol, England, Feb. 5th, 1800. At the age of 17 years, her atteation was called to the subject of religion under the preaching of Rev. Richard Reece, and she united herself to the Methodist Church in Bristol. Married to the Rev. Mr. Marsh, May 30th, 1819, she removed to this country with him in May 1823, and at once joined the Methodist Church in East Cambridge, retaining her membership through life. nembership through life.

The mother of fifteen children, nine of whom survive

The mother of fifteen children, nine of whom survive her, and to whom she was ardently devoted, and for whom she assiduously labored, her sphere was exclusively in her home. There she was, however, always glad to exercise hospitality, particularly to ministers of the gospel, the friends of the slave and the advocates of temperance. The missionary cause was dear to her heart, and the coming of the Missionary Advocate was ever hailed with delight. She loved the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, prized the Book of Common Prayer, and sought to regulate her household and her own life by its precepts and spirit.

Her sickness, brief and severe, forbade much conversa Her sickness, brief and severe, forbade much conversa-tion. But the brief sentences she uttered gave comfort to her friends. "O! for the triumphs of faith," "Yes, yes, I trust in the Lord," were some of the expressions that fell from her lips. More she tried to say to her husband and others; but her language could not be caught. The funeral services were held in the Fourth Street Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, and were conducted by Rev. N. P. Philbrook, assisted by Rev. Bros. Humphriss, Kellen and Fox, and the Rector of Grace Church. The concluding services were held in Sandwich, where her re-mains were committed to the dust.

MERCY WHITNEY died in the Lord, Sept. 5th, aged 74 years. She embraced religion in early life, and joined the Methodist Church in 1818. She was a mother in Israel—an earnest, faithful, and affectionate Christian. A patient sufferer for many years; a loving companion of Oliver Whitney who died ten years ago, and a kind mother to six children, who are all in the narrow way to heaven.

T. J. Abbott.

CHARLENA NOURSE died Sept. 7th, aged 22 years

She embraced religion about one year ago, under the labors of Bro. J. M. Bailey. She was an exemplary Christian, and her last moments confirm the saying, "Our people die well."

Leominster, Oct., 1865.

ELLEN STONE, a modest and loving Christian, was called home, Aug. 19th, aged 19 years. While in health she prepared for heaven. Her last days were peaceful and sublime.

T. J. A. Leominster, Oct., 1865.

Leominster, Oct., 1865.

WIDOW ALICE ANDERSON died in Willington, Conn., Sept. 18th, aged 97 years and 5 months. In July last she was one of the only eight survivors of the revolutionary pensioners remaining in the United States. She was the mother of thirteen children, five of whom passed on before her to the spirit land; one of this number died in infancy, and the other four died in the triumphs of the faith. The remaining eight all have professed publicly to be Christians except one, and that one her friends believe has been truly converted. She walked with God thirty-six years without a blemish in her moral and Christian character. She lived a widow more than thirty years, "departing not from the temple, but serving God with fastings and prayers night and day," until infirmities and age detained her at home. Her house had long been a resting-place for the weary itinerant. She was baptized in 1829, by Rev. H. S. Ramsdell, and received into the church the same year by the writer. She retained her church the same year by the writer. She retained her mental faculties in a remarkable degree to the last. She leaves a large circle of children, grand-children and great grand-children. Her whole Christian pilgrimage was a pattern of patience and resignation. Her end was peace; while crossing the flood she clapped her hands three times, shouting, "Bear me up, bear me up, bear me up!"

Willington, Oct. 7. Horace Moulton.

was an only daughter, a child of amiable disposition, and of many excellent traits of character. Her suffering was great in her last sickness. Though unconverted when taken sick, it is thought that she met with a change of heart ere her spirit took its flight.

BYRON W. SHACKFORD died in East Canaan, N. H. ept. 19th, of typhoid fever, aged 21 years. Only one year after the death of his sister, this highly esteemed thristian brother was called to enter within the vail. He was one of the fruits of the revival which occurred in East Canaan last fall. He had joined the class on probation, and by his well ordered life and godly conversation promuses much usertainess in the charch and in the world. The was a consistent, earnest Christian. When asked, just before he died if Jesus was precious, he replied with much emphasis, "O yes, and has been ever since the revival last fall." In a few hours after this he died.

Chas. U. Dunning.

Miss Mary E. Gower, daughter of the late Charles W. Gower, E-q., of Greenville, died of consumption, in Vassalborough, Mc., Sept. 29, aged 19 years. At about the age of 15 she experienced religion and joined the M. E. Church. She had a good mind, was well educated, amiable and devout. After her death a journal was found, in which had a death of the printing law of the provinces. amiable and devolt. After her death a journal was found, in which she had made a record of her spiritual exercises. It shows a devoted heart, a humble view of herself, and a constant aiming at higher attainments. During the last four days of her life she suffered excruciating pains, but her chief trouble seemed to be that her friends around her would not be as calm as herself. The outward conflict

MRS. OLIVE JENKINS, of Wellfleet, Mass., died in MRS. OLIVE JENKINS, of Wellineet, Mass., died in Roxbury, Sept. 6th, in the 56th year of her age. She was converted in early life, and joined the M. E. Church. About twenty years ago her husband, who was also a follower of Christ, with their oldest son, was lost at sea, leaving her with a family of five children. The loss of her lower of Christ, with their oldest son, was lost at sea, leaving her with a family of five children. The loss of her husband, and the great responsibility of her family weighed heavily upon her. She ever afterwards feit a deep sense of loneliness. God was with her, however, in the training of her children, and by her prayers and pious counsels she was enabled to see them all converted before she was taken from them. Her last illness was brief; through life she often spoke of her fear of death, but when it came it was not as she had expected. In her last hours, when it was evident to herself and others that she could survive hut a short time she would ask. "Is it possible I when it was evident to herself and others that she could survive but a short time she would ask, "Is it possible I am dying?" "I should think I would feel mora alarmed," but God had taken away the sting of death. To those near by she said, "I feel that I am almost in heaven." Among her last utterances were, "Blessed Jesus," "blessed Jesus." Thus in holy triumph she passed rejoicingly away.

W. V. Morrison.

SUSAN GERRISH, of Durham, died Aug. 27th, aged 8

years. The above persons were married sixty-four years ago, and about forty-nine years since they made a profession of religion, and joined the M. E. Church, in which they have continued worthy members till death. Of their eleven children only four have survived them, to mourn

West Durham, Oct. 11.

TRYPHENA NASH, wife of W. B. Nash, Esq, died of a prevailing epidemic (almost the cholera), in Cherryfield, Mc., Sept. 30, aged 63 years. She was one of the "excellent of earth," "a mother in I-rael," one of the first fruits of Methodism in this region, and for thirty-five years a prominent, influential and active member of the M. E. Church. As a Christian she had the love, esteem M. E Church. As a Christian she had the love, esterm and confidence of the entire community. Her home was the chosen resort of preachers and other visitors. She was a generous supporter of the gospel, devising plans, and superintending their execution for the henefit of the church; a faithful teacher in the Sabbath School, and a zealous promoter of its interests. In the common walks of life she was kind, gentle, charitable and exemplary. Her end was peace.

G. A. SLIFFERSTEN.

MRS. LUCY CLARK died of lung fever, in Hubbard MRS. LUCY CLARK died of lung fever, in Hubbardston, Oct. 7, aged 58 years. She was for many years a very worthy member of the M. E. Charch, having joined it in 1839 under the apostolic labors of the lamented Bro. Joseph Whitman. Former pastors will remember Sister Clark as a faithful laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. She having lived well, consequently died well The large concourse of mourning friends and neighbors at her funeral, indicated the high esteem in which she was held both in the church and community at large. Her end was peace.

C. H. VINTON.

Hubbardston, Oct. 12.

MRS RACHEL E. FOSTER died in Providence, R. MRS RACHEL E. FOSTER died in Providence, R. I., Sept. 26th, aged 51 years. At the time of her death she was a member of the M. E. Church in Millville, Mass. She gave her heart to God when a child, and was baptized by Rev. E. Taylor. For many years she has been a great sufferer, yet she ever maintained the Christian's life, and under all circumstances exemplified the religion of the great Master. Her end was victorious and triumphant.

Millville, Oct. 11.

L. B. Bates.

ELIZABETH W. STOUGHTON, daughter of John Stoughton, of Weathersfield, Vt., died Sept. 20th, aged 77 years, a member of the M. E. Church twenty-five years. A consistent life, according with her profession, secured the appellation, "A saint gone home to rest." Sne was a subscriber of Zion's Herald for many years. Also, Sept. 13th, a son of the family, aged 6 years. C. J. L. Smith. MRS. RUTH BURNHAM died in Enfield, N. H., Oc.

MRS. RUTH BURNIAM died in Londen, N. H., Oct 10, aged 80 years. She was one of the dearest of moth ers and kindest of neighbors. She was an exemplary Christian—a member of the M. E. Church for nearly sixty years. Among her last words were these: "It is all well; I am going home." CAROLINE TILLINGHAST died in this place, Sept. 8th,

Advertisements.

These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, a SALESBOOM, No. 106 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. May 11

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in nighly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. fremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and havis excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, offers his professional services, confident that he can plea his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introdu the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with mu success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silvo or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases. Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to con-GOLDEN-HAIRED GERTRUDE. The Choice

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BRYENT'S GREAT RADIATING FURNACES, which have been put into churches, school houses, and other public buildings within the last 7 years, not one has falled to give perfect satisfaction when put in under my directions, and only 10 have had repairs to the amount of one dollar since they have been put up. It is a well known fact that three fourths of most other furnaces put into public buildings are fourths of most other furnaces put into public buildings are force, it is a very important matter for all those wanting Furnaces to investigate the subject very thoroughly to avoid being deceived. Manufactured and for sale by the property of the property

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Oct 11

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Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nau-sea at Stomach, and General Debility

reusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty fo without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress "COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

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Positively Cure the Worst of You. ot in a year-not in a month-nor in a week-but you sh see its beneficial influence at once, immediately, and the day you take it. To you who have lived for years upon Graham Bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the leas wise hearty—first, because the Doctor has ordered the plain est food, and secondly, for fear of the distress it causes the food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspe

> COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Relieve you Instantaneously! ling you, by hearty eating, and the use of the after each meal (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach), you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the time the first bottle is used up, we will guarantee you free time the first pottle is used up, we will guarantee you from Dyspepsia, and able to eat, digost, and enjoy as hearty a breakfast as you ever sit down to in your healthlest hours, and we will forfelt to you the price of the bottle, upon your

ring that our statement is not correct. teaspoonfull will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is en-tirely vegetable and contains no opiates. All classes of dis-case that have their origin in a disordered Stomach and Bow-

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colle Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery, Vomiting, a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude, Want of Appetite, will not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It remove

their exhilarating effects.

Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their pla need that will restore the diseased functions to their normal condition, and set in motion the entire human mechan-

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, te and instantaneously, we pledge our word able acquaintance with the proprietors of the people as world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used

TESTIMONIALS. From the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.

townsmen, to which we ask your careful attention

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church. Madison, Conn., June 30, 1864. A Voice from Home through our City Papers NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864 MESSES. EDITORS:—Allow me, through your columns, to taknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great

Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dys-

me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can eat pine apple short cake, or any-thing else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief

been for the last thirty years, will believe with me, that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to eat anything I whole system is being strengthened by its use.

ANN E. BAGGOTT.

New Haven, June 29, 1864.

While journeying on the cars, my stomach became badly ing by me, knowing my condition, reached out a bottle, saying, "take a swallow." I did so, and in less than five minutes

NEW HAVEN, June 28, 1864 MESSES. C. G. CLARK & Co. Gentlemen :- I desire to sikhoss at my stomach completely prostrates me." He produced a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, saying, "Take it large swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take another

sickness at stomach was gone—its effect was instantaneous. In an hour I ate my dinner with as good a relish as even hungry man partook (as I was well cleared out of food), and ind a place in every one's house, and I believe that no on GEO. L. DRAKE.

ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE.

MR. COE. Sir:—Having been troubled with the Dyspepsia for some eight or twelve months, I have taken the usual kinds of medicines, which have done me no good. I saw your advertisement of a medicines of the Dyspepsia to the Dyspepsia. taken it three or four times, but have had no die ing in my stomach since taking the first 15 drops; although before, I could not eat a meal, and sometimes no more than three or four mouthfulls without distressing me.

Respectfully,

J.F. WOODRUFF. NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1864.

Mn. Coe. Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dyspepsia Medicine received from you, gave instantaneous relief. I only used i when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two

Sold by Druggists in city and country, everywhere, Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

Boston, Mass.

STATE OF INDIANA, GIBSON COUNTY, January 11th, A.D. 1805.

MESSRS. C. G. CLARK & CO.:

Gents:—I have disposed of the two bottles of COE's Dys
PEFSIA CURE which I ordered from you, and it has had th
desired effect. I think it is a most excellent remedy. Yo
will please find \$10 enclosed, for which you will please for
ward to me ten bottles of Coe's Dyspepsis Cure.
You will forward by Express. Address

P. WILSON.

Advertisements.

Halls, Private Residences, &c.

No. 31 Jor's Bullding, (81 Washington St.) Boll April 19

TO PHYSICIANS. New York, August 150 Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION

OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU, The comparts are BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUN, BERRIES. MODE OF PREPARATION.-Buchu, in va ries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extrac displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berry

taining very little sugar, a small proportion of more palatable than any now in use. The activate by this mode extracted. are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark word or. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark word. glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of in tion; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tinetur made in Pharmacopæa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the was

reparation. Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that u_{000} is ection it will meet with your approbatio With a feeling of confidence, I am, very respectfully.

Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience in Philadel-phia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Wars-house, 594 Broadway, New York. "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his day

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chems
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia."

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many star ing symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disea or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Pre tration and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of sociers. bly does. If no treatment is submitted to, Co

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, n affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by my ther preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulnes or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Control Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, importance in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arisin from Habits of Dissipation, little expense, little or no chan in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely surpersing those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaica a Mercury in all these diseases.

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male or "Femule," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant to taste the odor, "in mediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the strengths of the strengths. Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Com ions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be ttack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his R Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE COMPOUND

s now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after aving been proved by the test of eleven years in the No ngland States, where its merits have become as well know s the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES ORE THROAT, COLDS,

COUGHS.

SPITTING OF BLOO PULMONARY AFFECTIONS GENERALLY. It is a remarkable Remedy for FROM THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. IT WILL BE FOUND VERY VALUABLE. The following is from the Manchester Mirror: B. F. Palmer, of Philadelphia, invented in 1845 a self-ug leg, which is in some respects superior to the natural of

whole matter is, that the Doctor is a high minded, head

The past year has given a great opportunity to test th plest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that the people One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to re-move a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to have a cold entirely removed in two days by using less than

are no secret, nothing but the proportions of each."

half a bottle. From one to two teaspoonfuls is a large dose.

I sometimes put a little white sugar and hot water with fi
when taken on going to bed. This Medicine can be had at any Drug Store th United States, and many of the most respectable Groe Dealers have it for sale, so general has its use become. THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D., PROPRIETOR. Will be manufactured in future at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 106 Hanover Street, Boston. inder the supervision of REV. J. W. POLAND. DR. GEO. W. SWETT will attend to the business depart

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